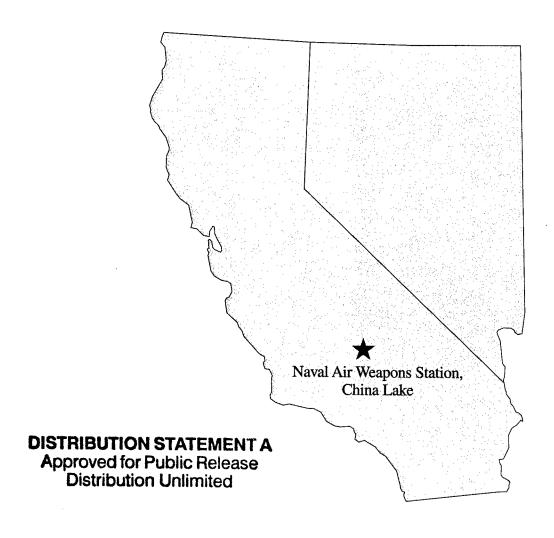
An Archaeological Collections Inventory for Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, California

Collections Inventory Report No. 1





U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

St. Louis District

Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections 20000703 035

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by Natalie M. Drew and Teresa M. Militello

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Prepared for and submitted in fulfillment under agreement with Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections

Collections Inventory Report No. 1 1999



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Executive Summary

Problem

Federal archaeological collections are a significant, nonrenewable, national cultural resource. Unfortunately, curation of these materials has been largely substandard or ignored for more than 50 years. The result has been a steady deterioration of these resources, which include many priceless objects of long-vanished cultures. At best, most of these irreplaceable collections of our nation's heritage were placed and abandoned in the attics, basements, and storage closets of countless storage facilities across the United States. The improper care and subsequent deterioration of many of these collections not only violates the laws under which they were recovered, but also prevents educational and scientific use of them.

Background

The Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), China Lake, is responsible for the management of cultural resources on NAWS property and for the archaeological and historical resources removed from those lands. As mandated by federal law, agencies are required to ensure that all recovered archaeological materials and associated records are adequately curated. Unfortunately, funding shortfalls and the lack of a consistent national curation policy have prevented compliance.

Federal—in this case Department of Defense (DoD)—collections are public property. These materials are the result of many years of archaeological research and the expenditure of millions of federal dollars. A federally sponsored mitigation program usually provides for the recovery of materials from archaeological sites, analysis of recovered items, publication and circulation of a final report, and placement of collections in storage facilities for preservation, display, and future study. In the past, DoD agencies gave little attention to the maintenance of collections after archaeological salvage programs were completed. Most collections have been stored free of charge by universities and museums through the years. Inadequate funding and aging facilities now seriously hinder these institutions' ability to adequately care for collections.

Federal regulation 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections, was drafted in 1990. This guide provides an outline for agencies to develop a standardized approach to managing these resources. The DoD's Legacy Resource Management Program was created to assist installation compliance with cultural and natural resource mandates. In 1991, the Legacy Program provided funds for the curation-needs assessment study of collections at (1) Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, California, (2) Fort Sill, Oklahoma, (3) Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California, (4) Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, and (5) Fort Gordon, Georgia. The findings of this study were published in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, technical report series (Meyers and Trimble 1993).

NAWS China Lake archaeological collections were held at five different locations. Two storage facilities are located on the installation. The Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley in Ridgecrest, California, curates several China Lake collections. Approximately 4 ft³ of material was housed at the University of California, Riverside. Yet another collection was kept by Ancient Enterprises, Inc., in a shipping container near Santa Monica, California. Only one of these facilities meets the minimum federal requirements for repositories curating archaeological materials and associated documentation.

In 1992, NAWS China Lake tasked the St. Louis District to inventory and evaluate their archaeological collections and associated documentation. A memorandum of agreement (MOA) was developed between NAWS China Lake and the St. Louis District to conduct a second curation-needs assessment, rehabilitate the NAWS associated-documentation collection, and provide information that would enable NAWS China Lake to comply with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, P.L. 101-601) of 1990. Between October 1992 and March 1994, St. Louis District personnel conducted evaluations of all available archaeological collections and associated documentation under the care of NAWS China Lake, rehabilitated approximately 70 percent of the associated documentation at NAWS China Lake, and created an inventory of all human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects.

Findings

During the second curation-needs assessment, additional NAWS China Lake collections were located at the offices of Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, California, and Intermountain Research, Reno, Nevada. These collections were evaluated, although the repositories were not. NAWS China Lake intends to curate all NAWS China Lake collections at the installation, with the exception of those held by the Maturango Museum. More than 50 percent of the collections have already been transferred to NAWS China Lake.

Therefore, only two repositories were evaluated by the St. Louis District assessment team.

Status of Physical Facilities and Curated Items

Repository Adequacy

NAWS collections are permanently housed in the following two facilities: (1) the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab and (2) the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley, Ridgecrest, California.

Only one of the two repositories fulfills all of the standards mandated by 36 CFR Part 79, the federal regulation that established professional standards for the management and care of all federal collections. The installation curation repository does not meet federal standards in a number of areas, which will need to be addressed if the goal is to permanently curate all NAWS China Lake collections on-site. Problematic areas include (1) a regular maintenance schedule, (2) adequate and consistent environmental controls, (3) sufficient security, (4) installation of fire-detection and -suppression systems, (5) establishing a pest-management control program, and (6) hiring and maintaining a professional staff to manage and perform long-term curatorial services.

Status of Artifacts

NAWS China Lake artifact collections encompass approximately 500 ft³. None of the artifact collections have been completely prepared for long-term curation. Many of the collections have not been properly cleaned, labeled, or packaged. Neither repository employs a full-time curator.

Overall, the collections require a large amount of rehabilitation. Nearly all of the primary containers—receptacles that contain an individual artifact or group of artifacts—are acidic-cardboard boxes. Many are overpacked, torn, and have sustained some type of pest infestation. Label information is inconsistent, and includes only rudimentary information.

Secondary containers are the largest receptacles for artifacts within the primary containers. The NAWS China Lake collections include a wide variety of nonarchival containers, such as acidic-paper bags, plastic sandwich bags, and baby-food jars. Most of these containers are badly damaged or deteriorating and are unacceptable as museum storage media. The secondary-container labels are inconsistent, and many labels are acidic-paper tags kept inside the containers. Because the integrity of these containers and labels is tenuous, the possibility of artifacts becoming mixed in a box and separated from their provenience information is a serious concern.

Status of NAGPRA-Related Materials

No NAGPRA Section 6 Summary items were identified during this project, although a subject matter expert should be consulted to make a final determination. Human skeletal remains from NAWS China Lake are curated at both repositories described in this report. There are human skeletal elements present in four separate NAWS China Lake collections. At least partial rehabilitation (e.g., reboxing or rebagging) must be performed to stabilize the remains, and the installations must consult with Native Americans to comply with NAGPRA; the St. Louis District recommends that NAWS China Lake personnel consult with their attorneys and obtain guidance regarding Native American consultation and repatriation.

Status of Documentation

NAWS China Lake records encompass approximately 81 linear feet. Types of records included in the collection are administrative records, background materials, field records, analysis records, machine-readable records (e.g., computer disks), oversized material, photographic records, audiovisual records, and reports. None of the documentation in either repository has been duplicated. In one repository, the collection has not been archivally arranged or stabilized. At the other repository, 21 linear feet of records have been archivally arranged, stabilized, and described in an archival finding aid. An additional 22.5 linear feet of photographic and audiovisual material and 5 linear feet of paper documentation are at NAWS China Lake but have not been archivally arranged or stabilized. Some documentation has not yet been transferred to NAWS China Lake from contractors' offices. These collections include 18 linear feet at Far Western Anthropological Research Group, 6 linear feet at Intermountain Research, 4.5 linear feet at Dames and Moore, and 3.5 linear feet at the Maturango Museum. All materials at contractors' offices will require at least partial rehabilitation to comply with the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79.

Status of Management Controls

Few management controls are in place at either repository. The NAWS China Lake repositories have no registration or object-tracking procedures actively in place. The database system designed to assist with following the materials was abandoned because of lack of funding. The repositories also have no written policies or procedures for managing collections, although most (70%) of the paper documentation has been archivally arranged and described, and the archaeological collection has been inventoried. The Maturango Museum has established policies on accessioning, deaccessioning, loans, and curation, but maintains no database, records-management, or inventory policy. Given the above, it is clear that a concerted effort to

implement a permanent collections-management program will be required to meet the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79.

Recommendations

A number of corrective measures are necessary to bring NAWS China Lake collections, and the facilities housing them, into full compliance with 36 CFR Part 79. General recommendations to achieve compliance include the following six tasks.

- 1. Continue to bring together all NAWS China Lake collections in a single location that meets federal standards. If the installation chooses to keep all collections on-site, funding to upgrade the archaeological lab will be essential.
- 2. Develop cooperative agreements with other federal agencies to share the costs of capital improvements.
- 3. Arrange for the remaining associated documentation to be transferred to NAWS China Lake. Archivally process and stabilize this material using the existing finding aid as a prototype for arrangement.
- 4. Rehabilitate the existing collections by reboxing and rebagging them in archival-quality containers.
- 5. Develop and implement a uniform artifact inventory procedure.
- 6. Develop and implement a formal archives-management program.

The recommended corrective measures, if implemented, will permit NAWS China Lake to meet the minimum federal requirements for adequate long-term curation of archaeological collections.

Conclusions

Accomplishing each recommendation may not be immediately possible. However, because (1) the collections are rapidly deteriorating in their current storage environments, and (2) there is no long-term, consistent management plan for curating the collections, some action is necessary. If not properly cared for the materials will lose their educational and research value. NAWS China Lake has taken the initiative toward improving these conditions with this evaluation and the rehabilitation of a large portion of the associated documentation. Corrective actions must continue, however, to ensure the preservation of these nonrenewable national resources.

Introduction

AWS China Lake is responsible for all archaeological artifact collections and associated documentation (hereinafter referred to as archaeological collections) generated by archaeological investigations conducted on NAWS China Lake property. This responsibility is mandated through numerous legislative enactments, including the Antiquities Act of 1906 (P.L. 59-209), the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-292), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-95). Executive Order 11593 (U.S. Code 1971) and amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act in 1980 provide additional protection for these resources. The implementing regulation securing the preservation of federal archaeological collections is 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections.

In 1990, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, P.L. 101-601) was enacted to identify federal holdings of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, and to reach agreements with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations on the repatriation or other disposition of these remains and objects. All federal agencies are required to meet mandated deadlines for compliance with NAGPRA. Under Section 6 of the law, a summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony had to be completed by November 16, 1993. Additionally, an inventory of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects had to be completed by November 15, 1995.

In summer 1992, as the first step in complying with 36 CFR Part 79 and NAGPRA, NAWS China Lake contacted the St. Louis District for discussion of an interagency agreement to address these requirements. After a series of consultations with Dr. Michael K. Trimble, director. Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, and Thomas Meyers, the section archivist, an approach was recommended that included evaluation of the collections and rehabilitation of the associated documentation in order to satisfy the federal curation requirements of 36 CFR Part 79. In turn, this would provide NAWS China Lake the preliminary information essential for NAGPRA compliance. An MOA was signed, and an implementation plan was developed. The St. Louis District would conduct a curation-needs assessment, archivally rehabilitate the records collection, and provide the information necessary for NAGPRA compliance. NAWS China Lake would receive a general inventory of their archaeological collections, providing them with a firm estimate of the magnitude of their curation needs, and an archival inventory of the documentation collection.

In the interagency agreement, the St. Louis District agreed to provide the following services (Appendix 1):

- 1. Provide professional and technical services to NAWS China Lake for the inspection and inventory of archaeological collections.
- 2. Provide a final report detailing the results of the inspection and evaluation and addressing the following four items.
- a. Physical descriptions of all repository facilities.

- b. Physical descriptions of all artifact collections.
- c. Physical descriptions of all associated-documentation collections.
- d. Recommendations for compliance with the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79.
- 3. Provide an archival inventory of the associated-documentation collections that had been rehabilitated.
- 4. Provide a summary and general inventory of all human skeletal remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.
- 5. Provide a master bibliography of reports associated with NAWS China Lake archaeological collections.

As part of a curation-needs assessment, the St. Louis District visits the funding agency to examine any reports, records, or inventory data associated with federal collections and develops an annotated bibliography of reports, which includes a list of the associated collections and their present location. This information was used by NAWS China Lake to arrange for the transfer of the collections back to the installation. Therefore, only two repositories required full evaluations.

Methods

Two permanent facilities were evaluated in the course of the curation-needs assessment: the archaeological lab at NAWS China Lake, and the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley, Ridgecrest, California. However, all identified collections were evaluated. The results of these evaluations are included in other portions of this report. Rehabilitation of the documentation collection was conducted simultaneously with the curation-needs assessment. The following schedule details the time allocated to information gathering and archival rehabilitation.

• October 13–15, 1992: St. Louis District and NAWS China Lake personnel met.

- November 2–9, 1992: St. Louis District personnel began aggregating documentation at a single location on the installation so that rehabilitation could begin.
- January 11–22, 1993: St. Louis District and NAWS China Lake personnel began arranging records by project. The St. Louis District also started identifying the location of archaeological artifacts at contracting agents' offices.
- February 8–18, 1993: St. Louis District personnel confirmed arrangements to evaluate collections at various contractors' offices and evaluated the collections curated at the installation.
- March 15–25, 1993: St. Louis District personnel evaluated the NAWS China Lake archaeological collections housed by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, California.
- April 19-May 5, 1993: St. Louis District personnel conducted building evaluations of the storage facilities at NAWS China Lake, and work continued on the archival rehabilitation.
- May 17–28, 1993: St. Louis District personnel reevaluated the associated documentation to estimate the time needed to complete the rehabilitation.
- August 17–26, 1993: St. Louis District personnel evaluated the collections at the Maturango Museum and conducted a building evaluation of that repository. Archival rehabilitation continued after a change in St. Louis District staff. The St. Louis District suggested new procedures and arrangement of the materials, and NAWS China Lake personnel concurred.
- September 13–23, 1993: St. Louis District personnel finished the evaluation and inventory of archaeological collections and continued to rehabilitate the archival collection.
- March 6–11, 1994: St. Louis District personnel completed the archival rehabilitation according to the revised scope of work (Appendix 2), and conducted a second building evaluation of the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab and the Maturango Museum. Appendix 3 contains a copy of the Maturango Museum's MOA with outside agencies.

Prefieldwork Investigation

Assessment of each facility's compliance with 36 CFR Part 79 included the following four items:

- 1. A search of the general records and of the National Park Service's National Archeological Database (NADB) was performed for each project.
- 2. Each funding agency was visited to examine all reports, records, and inventory data associated with NAWS China Lake archaeological collections and to compile an annotated bibliography of reports.
- 3. Initial contacts were made with all personnel and agencies likely to be knowledgeable about the NAWS China Lake collections.
- 4. From these initial contacts, a list was developed of all contracting agencies and repositories associated with the recovery or curation of materials belonging to NAWS China Lake.

Field Inspection and Assessment of Repositories and Collections

- 1. A survey questionnaire that solicited information on repositories, artifact collections, and associated documentation was completed for both facilities involved with the curation of archaeological collections associated with NAWS China Lake.
- 2. A building-evaluation form that addressed structural adequacy, space utilization, environmental controls, security, fire detection and suppression, pest management, and utilities was completed for both facilities. This data, gathered both by observation and through discussion with collections managers, allowed for a determination of whether or not the facility was in compliance with the requirements for repositories specified in 36 CFR Part 79.
- 3. An examination of project and site reports, administrative files, field records, curation records, electronic media, and photographic records was performed to determine their presence or absence, the total linear feet of each type of documentation, the physical condition of the containers and the records, and the overall condition

- of the storage environment. Determination as to whether or not the facility is in compliance with the archives-management requirements specified in 36 CFR Part 79 was based on this research.
- 4. An examination and evaluation of all artifact collections was conducted. This included an assessment of (1) primary and secondary containers, (2) degree and type of container labeling, (3) degree of laboratory processing, (4) material classes included in each collection, and (5) location of NAGPRA-related materials. Most of the primary containers housing NAWS China Lake collections were acidic-cardboard boxes. The most frequent type of secondary container found in the NAWS China Lake collections was nonarchival, resealable plastic bags. The most abundant material class of artifacts was lithics. Because of the nature of this material, most of the plastic bags in which the artifacts were stored had holes and were otherwise damaged. Section 5 NAGPRA items were found in the NAWS China Lake collections at the Maturango Museum and the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab. St. Louis District personnel encountered no Section 6 NAGPRA items during the project.

Archival Rehabilitation

- 1. NAWS China Lake and St. Louis District personnel decided the archival arrangement. The material was first generally sorted into categories by NAWS China Lake personnel. More-specific arrangement was conducted by St. Louis District personnel. Documentation was physically arranged according to the guidelines established by NAWS China Lake personnel.
- 2. St. Louis District personnel placed all documentation in acid-free file folders, labeled the folders consistently, numbered each sequentially, and then created a folder list for the entire collection. All oversized, photographic, and audiovisual materials were removed from the collection, cross-indexed, and set aside.
- 3. A complete finding aid was created that included the following elements: introduction, series description, box listing, folder list, index, and master bibliography.

NAGPRA-Compliance Assessment

The following four tasks were performed to satisfy the requirements of NAGPRA.

- 1. A search of all available records was conducted to identify accession and catalog numbers and the location of collections that might contain NAGPRA-related materials.
- 2. A box-by-box search was performed to identify NAGPRA-related materials within NAWS China Lake collections.
- 3. A draft summary letter was prepared and given to NAWS China Lake to fulfill the requirements of the November 16, 1993, NAGPRA deadline (Appendix 4).
- 4. A general draft inventory of Section 5 NAGPRA items included in NAWS China Lake collections was generated (Appendix 5).

To satisfy the requirements of the November 15, 1995, NAGPRA deadline, the following three additional tasks should be completed.

- 1. Conduct an in-depth examination of human skeletal remains, including (1) a detailed skeletal inventory; (2) a basic description of the physical characteristics, stature, and morphology of the human skeletal remains; and (3) observations of any pathological conditions, cultural modifications, and evidence of life activities and trauma that might be evidence of the cultural affiliation of the remains or the context from which they were recovered.
- 2. Conduct an in-depth examination of associated funerary objects, including (1) measurement of each item, (2) full description of the materials, and (3) photodocumentation of the objects, if appropriate.
- 3. Produce a final NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory report of NAWS China Lake collections to send to U.S. Navy Headquarters to be forwarded to the National Park Service's departmental

consulting archaeologist for submission to the Federal Register.

Report Preparation

A written report detailing the results of the curation-needs assessment is required. The report will include:

- 1. Estimates of the sizes and conditions of the collections and descriptions of the facilities.
- 2. Recommendations for the rehabilitation of the facilities, the collections, or both, according to the standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79.
- 3. A general inventory of the archaeological collections, with a narrative account of the work performed.
- 4. The finding aid generated from the archivalrehabilitation project, with a narrative account of the work performed.

Chapter Synopsis

Chapter 2 provides the second curation-needs assessment conducted for NAWS China Lake. It contains an executive summary of each repository and a detailed examination of the repositories that house NAWS China Lake collections and the collections. Chapter 3 provides a narrative account of the work performed for NAGPRA compliance and the general inventory generated from this evaluation. Chapter 4 provides a narrative of the archival-rehabilitation project and includes the complete finding aid for the associated documentation that was rehabilitated. Conclusions made from these evaluations are presented in Chapter 5. Finally, Chapter 6 enumerates further recommendations for compliance with 36 CFR Part 79. Appendixes 1-9 include supporting documentation for this report, tables that illustrate the condition of and material classes in the archaeological collections, and the master bibliography.

Installation Summary

Volume of Artifact Collections: ~500 ft³

On Base: ~187 ft³ Off Base: ~313 ft³

Compliance Status: All collections will require at least partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal regulations and standards for curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 80.5 linear feet

On Base: 48.5 linear feet Off Base: 32 linear feet

Compliance Status: 21 linear feet of associated documentation at NAWS China Lake has been archivally rehabilitated. The remaining 59.5 linear feet requires at least partial rehabilitation to comply with current federal guidelines and modern archival-preservation standards.

Human Skeletal Remains: Human skeletal remains are present in four NAWS China Lake collections. Significant resources are required to comply with NAGPRA.

Status of Curation Funding: Annual funding for curation at NAWS China Lake is lacking. In fiscal year 1993, NAWS China Lake funded a curation-needs assessment for 36 CFR Part 79 and NAGPRA compliance.

Status of Installation Repository: The archaeological repository at NAWS China Lake meets some of the federal requirements for such facilities. Much of the collection was inaccessible in the present structure.

NAWS China Lake is a major research, testing, and evaluation installation for the U.S. Navy. The installation, situated on 1.1 million acres in south-central California's Mojave Desert, is the Navy's largest research-and-development facility. The Coso Mountains, which are located entirely within NAWS China Lake, contain numerous petroglyph panels known worldwide to archaeologists and rock-art scholars. The entire installation contains substantial prehistoric and historical-period cultural resources.

Archaeological collections known to be owned by NAWS China Lake are housed in a number of locations throughout California and Nevada. The storage area on the installation contains major collections. Significant collections also are located at the Maturango Museum of

Indian Wells Valley, Ridgecrest, California. Additional collections were located at the University of California, Riverside, California; Ancient Enterprises, Santa Monica, California; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, California; and Intermountain Research, Silver City, Nevada. The installation archaeologist has arranged for all collections except those held by the Maturango Museum and Far Western Anthropological Research Group to be transferred to the installation. Collections at Far Western Anthropological Research Group will be transferred to the installation when the analyses and final report have been completed.

Despite extensive prefieldwork interviews with numerous individuals involved with archaeological activities at NAWS China Lake, it was not until the inspection team arrived at the installation that the true extent of archaeological activity, the range of holdings, and the collectionsstorage conditions became known. Identification of the locations of NAWS China Lake collections continued throughout the project. Intellectual control of NAWS China Lake archaeological collections is lacking, and though this is a concern of the installation archaeologist, it has not been demonstrated to be a priority of management.

A 1982 report by Gary B. Coombs and Roberta Greenwood cites the locations of several other NAWS China Lake collections stored at various California repositories. The University of California, Berkeley, reportedly has collections that were recovered in the late 1940s. The Eastern California Museum, in Independence, may be displaying artifacts recovered from the Coso Mountains. Collections made by T. Hillebrand are reported to be at Occidental College, Los Angeles, but officials at that institution are unable to confirm the presence of such collections.

Cultural resource compliance responsibilities on the installation are divided between two individuals. Archaeologist William Eckhardt works for the Resource Management office, which has responsibility for archaeology on the entire installation. A second archaeologist, Carolyn Shepherd, conducts cultural resource compliance activities for Coso Geothermal, a facility on China Lake Test Complex property. Although some collections from Coso Geothermal-leased lands were identified in the on-base NAWS China Lake collections, it could not determine if the full range of collections recovered from leased lands have been properly identified, primarily because records and reports concerning archaeological activity on Coso Geothermalleased land at NAWS China Lake were not available to St. Louis District staff. The complete range of documentation for these collections, including Archaeological Resource Protection Act permits, administrative records, and reports, has yet to be identified.

NAWS China Lake collections have been neglected, primarily due to a lack of funding for the long-term curation and preservation of archaeological collections. This problem initially was addressed by hiring a part-time employee in July 1987 to organize the installation's collections.

Significant progress in this direction was being made when funding for the position was discontinued in April 1990. This effort included an attempt to locate and rebox all NAWS China Lake collections. A computerized accession log of NAWS China Lake artifacts also was being developed, but this work was discontinued when the project was terminated. The lack of intellectual control of the collections is such that even a full-time employee could not have achieved the desired goals of this effort in the limited time available. After the release of the part-time employee, archaeological collections management was discontinued. The St. Louis District suggests that any attempt to reinstate the curationmanagement program must recognize that identification, organization, and proper curation of archaeological materials recovered from NAWS China Lake properties will take a significant investment of time to achieve.

Collections at NAWS China Lake

Dates of Visit: March 6-11, 1994

Point of Contact: William T. Eckhardt

An estimated 187 ft³ of artifacts and 48.5 linear feet of associated documentation and reports are curated in a storage facility at NAWS China Lake. The storage building is located several blocks from the offices of the installation archaeologist. The building was originally military housing, and has not been adapted for the curation of archaeological collections. Many material classes of artifacts (e.g., ground stone, ceramics, flaked stone, and faunal remains) are included in these collections; however, the largest material class present is lithics. Identified collections from NAWS China Lake include the following:

- 1. Sugarloaf Study, Caldera Cut
- 2. Known Geothermal Research Area (KGRA)
- 3. Cactus Flats Village
- 4. Mojave B Withdrawal

- 5. Tennessee Spring Box Installation
- 6. Pothunter Spring Complex
- 7. Phases 1 and 2 of the 1989 NAWS China Lake-National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Joint Land Use Area Project
- 8. Darwin Wash Test Area
- 9. Numerous miscellaneous collections

Assessment

The archaeological-collections repository at NAWS China Lake is a wood-framed duplex constructed in the mid-1940s and originally used as housing (Figure 1). It is located on the installation at 812 Ellis Street. The building is referred to as the "archaeological lab" by NAWS China Lake personnel. The south half of the duplex is used for storing the bulk of the archaeological collections, and one room is dedicated to oversized-map storage and the report library (Figure 2). The north half of the building consists of a supply closet, a room where the archival collection is housed, office space, a closet used for the storage of audiovisual and photographic materials and fragile artifacts (e.g., basketry fragments), and a room where groundstone and historical-period metal artifacts are stored on the floor. This latter material recently

was removed from a metal shipping container located adjacent to the archaeological lab that was used for storage of these items at the time of the first curation-needs assessment, in 1991. Proper space has not yet been designated for the long-term storage of these items.

Structural Adequacy

The archaeological lab is a single-story building that has a concrete foundation, an adobe-andconcrete exterior, and a shingled, flat roof. The age of the roof is unknown, but there have been episodes of leakage; cracks are still apparent in the ceiling. Windows—14 on both the northern and southern walls and five each on the eastern and western walls—are constructed of aluminum and wood. All of the windows are shaded, but they do not seal properly and, therefore, allow air and water through the seams. The ceiling and interior walls are constructed of 2-x-4-inch wooden studs covered by drywall board. In several places the paint is peeling off of the walls, and there is a large hole in at least one wall. Cracks are visible along the ceiling, and water damage is noticeable (Figure 3).

Each half of the duplex is separate, with no way to enter one side from the other; exterior entrances must be used to access each side. During the 1991 assessment, the south side was used for collections storage and the north was

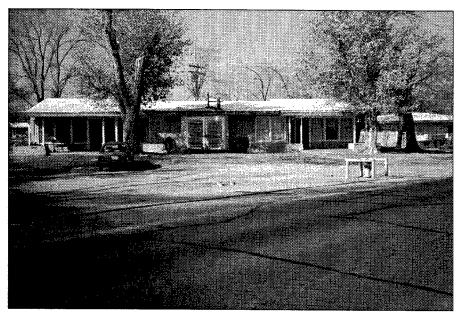


Figure 1. Exterior view of the Ellis Street archaeological laboratory.

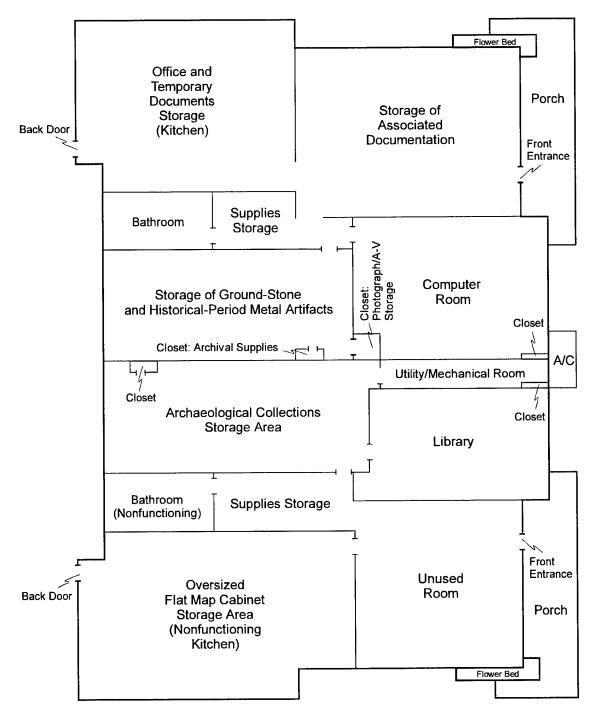


Figure 2. Schematic drawing of Ellis Street facility at NAWS China Lake.

used for records storage. This distinction no longer exists; accordingly, the building is treated as a single structure for the purpose of this evaluation. Ten interior doors are constructed of wooden panels. Each side of the duplex has two front exterior doors of solid-wood construction with a reinforced-glass window $(2.0 \times 3.5 \text{ feet})$

in each. The rear exterior doors are of solid wood.

Activity areas in the facility include an artifact-holding area, an artifact-washing area, a supplies-storage area, a records-storage room, a photograph-storage room, offices, and a mechanical or utility room. The original structure

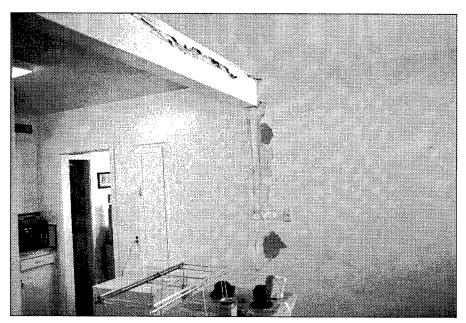


Figure 3. Water seepage through the roof damaged the paint on the interior rooms.

included two bathrooms and two kitchens, one in each side of the duplex. The only currently functional bathroom is located on the south side of the duplex. The kitchen in the north side no longer has running water.

The building is still structurally sound, but the design and layout are that of a small home, not a curatorial repository. Available space is inadequate for curation and collections use. Approximately 990 ft² of the building is used as office and laboratory space, and an additional 270 ft² is devoted to artifact storage. The facility currently is unable to house any more collections without significant modifications.

The collections storage areas on both sides of the duplex are cluttered. In the south side, most collections are stored on wooden shelving units (Figure 4), and excess collections are stored in boxes stacked on the floor. The oversized-map cases on this side of the facility are still covered in the plastic that was placed over them to protect them from a leak through the roof. On the other side of the duplex, the associated-records collection is stored on metal shelving units with glass doors, but the doors do not close, because the boxes are too large for the shelves. The metal shelving units that will be used for storage of the records have not yet been assembled completely, and their pieces are lying about (Figure 5). In another north-side room, ground-stone

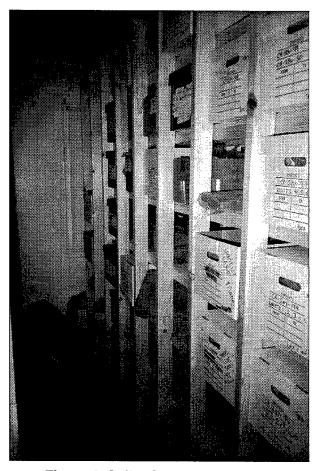


Figure 4. Collections are stored on untreated, home-made shelving-units.

Material is also stored on the floor in the aisles.

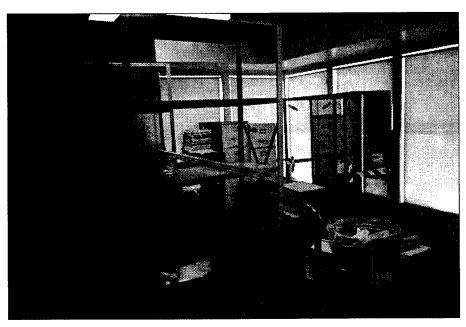


Figure 5. Partially assembled shelving to be used for storing rehabilitated associated documentation.



Figure 6. Ground-stone and oversized metal artifacts moved from a shipping container are now stored on the floor in the lab.

and oversized historical-period metal artifacts have been placed on the floor (Figure 6). These materials were removed from the shipping container described in prior reports, and now are stored indiscriminately in the building. The collections facility has reached approximately 90 percent capacity.

Environmental Controls

The building is equipped with central air-conditioning and a forced-air heating system. No mechanism for humidity control exists, and environmental conditions are not monitored. The target temperature is 70° F, but the air-conditioning

and heating systems are often not used when no one is in the building. Lighting is inadequate in the building, especially in the artifact-storage area. Lights throughout the facility are either fluorescent or incandescent, and none have ultraviolet screens in place. The facility is scheduled for maintenance on a bimonthly basis by a professional janitorial staff, but for security purposes they do not have a key to the facility. Unfortunately, the facility is cleaned irregularly, and the installation archaeologist performs much of the maintenance. Dust is present on virtually every surface, including boxes, and there are no dust filters in place on the heating and airconditioning systems.

Pest Management

No integrated pest-management program is in place in the collections facility. The installation archaeologist monitors the facility for signs of pest infestation, and action is taken if problems are noted. Pest control consists of spraying 2 percent aerosol d-phenothrin insecticide as needed. At the time of the evaluation, there was evidence of insect larvae and spider webs throughout the facility. It was not clear, however, whether these signs were evidence of past or current infestations.

Security

The exterior doors on both sides of the duplex are secured with key and dead bolt locks (Figure 7). The installation archaeologist controls the keys to the locks. Measures have been taken to improve the security of the facility since the evaluation conducted in 1991. An intrusion alarm and additional locks were installed, although security for the windows has not improved. A circular wooden pole is wedged between the lower window and the upper sash to prevent opening.

Fire Detection and Suppression

Neither fire-detection nor -suppression systems are present in the archaeological lab.



Figure 7. Key locks and double-cylinder, dead bolt locks are installed on both front doors to the Ellis Street lab.

Artifact Storage

Storage Units

Shelving space for approximately 200 1-ft³ boxes is available in this storage facility. Most of the space is currently used, with 187 ft³ of materials in storage. Shelving units are constructed of plywood and untreated, unfinished, 2-x-4-inch pine lumber.

Primary Containers

Archaeological artifacts are housed in acidiccardboard bankers boxes with telescoping lids. Many of the larger pieces of ground stone and historical-period metal artifacts are too large for standard-sized boxes and are stored on the floor.



Figure 8. View of secondary containers housing NAWS China Lake collections.

Fragile items, primarily basketry fragments recovered by Ancient Enterprises from the Darwin Wash test site, have been placed in acid-free boxes of various sizes that are located in the photograph-storage room. Nearly all of the primary containers have sustained some type of damage, and more than half are overpacked, which introduces the possibility of injury when handling the collections. Labeling is inconsistent and non-existent in some instances. Total rehabilitation of these containers is necessary for compliance with federal standards. It is recommended that appropriate containers or protective coverings be obtained for the oversized artifacts.

Secondary Containers

Approximately 80 percent of the artifacts are packaged in 4-mil, resealable plastic bags (Figure 8). Other containers used include a range of items, such as 2- and 6-mil plastic bags, acidic-paper bags, small acidic-cardboard boxes, film canisters, newspapers, and bed sheets. Basketry and other fragile objects from Darwin Wash are packed in acid-free tissue and placed in small acid-free boxes. It is recommended that appropriate archival secondary containers be obtained for the artifacts, based on the characteristics of the types of materials present. For example, the collections contain an extraordinarily large amount of obsidian debitage. Items such as

these should be stored in 6-mil plastic bags, and possibly double bagged because of the sharp edges of the volcanic-glass rock, and should not be overpacked.

Laboratory Processing and Labeling

Because of the number of different investigating organizations involved through the years, the laboratory processing and labeling varies substantially. Few artifacts are directly labeled; this is often because of the nature of the items (e.g., botanical samples and soils) or the large quantity of items (e.g., debitage). Approximately half of the bags contain deteriorating acidic-paper labels that provide a wide range of information (e.g., site number, artifact class, catalog number, and accession number). There are no systematic inventory, cataloging, or artifact-processing procedures at NAWS China Lake. It is vital that a long-term collections-management plan be implemented for the identification, cataloging, and tracking of the artifacts to ensure their preservation and future research value.

Human Skeletal Remains

A small amount of human skeletal remains is curated at the NAWS China Lake storage facility. These remains have not been stabilized or analyzed. The bone was excavated during the Darwin Wash Project. No other NAGPRA-related

materials were identified in the artifact collections during this project.

Records Storage

There were no guidelines or standards in place for the archival care of associated documentation at the time of the 1991 evaluation. The materials were not archivally processed for longterm storage, nor was a duplicate copy of the documentation stored in a separate location. Records were stored in three locations on the installation. Records documenting archaeological projects were stacked in one of the rooms at the archaeological lab. Seven boxes of records were located on shelves with the artifact collections. These boxes contained primarily photographic documentation (i.e., slides, negatives, and photographs), but they were neither arranged nor preserved in an acceptable manner. A map collection comprising 22 standard map drawers also was part of the collection. As with the rest of the collection, these materials were not organized and not prepared for long-term storage.

In another room of the duplex, several linear feet of documentation were scattered across a desk and in file-cabinet drawers; several reports were stored on open, metal shelving units. This room eventually became the NAWS China Lake library and long-term storage space for technical reports.

Administrative records, especially for projects conducted during the last eight years, were stored in the installation archaeologist's office. A number of reports summarizing faunal analyses were in this collection. These records were somewhat organized, but the documents were not being cared for in a manner that guaranteed their long-term survival. Finally, there was no definitive information concerning the documentation held by contracting firms or other repositories.

Paper Records

Just prior to the 1994 evaluation, NAWS China Lake personnel had arranged to consolidate a large portion of the documentation and process it archivally. The material that fell under the purview of the archival-rehabilitation project included (1) approximately half of the material from the installation archaeologist's office, (2) all of the material in the library, (3) all of the material that was piled in the archaeological lab,

and (4) a few small miscellaneous collections from contracting firms.

The archival rehabilitation consisted of arranging all of the above-described material in a logical manner that would facilitate access to the collections. Material was consolidated into a single collection. This 21 linear feet of material was then archivally arranged and placed into acid-free folders, destructive fasteners were removed, and then all folders were placed in acid-free boxes. All folders were labeled with archival adhesive labels that had been typed. Number 2 graphite pencil was used to number each folder consecutively, and label information is consistent throughout the collection. Finally, a finding aid was created. A preservation copy of the documentation collection was not made, however.

Photographic Records

The seven boxes of photographs formerly stored with the artifact collections were moved to the north side of the duplex. On this side of the archaeological lab, there is a large walk-in closet that has environmental conditions slightly more stable than in the rest of the facility (Figure 9). All photographic materials were placed there. Photographic materials were pulled from the collection as it was rehabilitated; they were labeled and then placed in the closet with the other photographic materials. These materials were not organized and received no conservation measures.

Maps and Oversized Documents

Oversized materials were not a part of the archival rehabilitation project. These materials are not organized in any manner. Most of these materials are in oversized map cases to protect them from dust, but no other conservation measures have been taken. Oversized maps and documents found in the collection were removed, labeled, and set aside. Much of this material was folded; no attempts were made to flatten or arrange these maps and documents.

Audiovisual Materials

The associated documentation includes several videocassettes and audiocassettes. These were all removed from the archival collection, labeled, and placed in the closet with the photographic

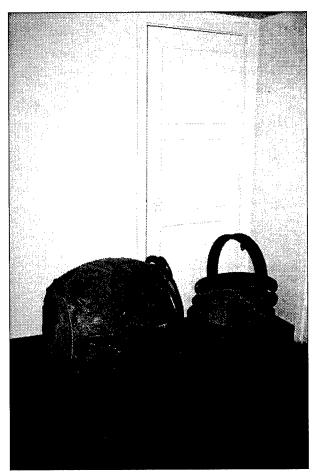


Figure 9. Walk-in closet used for storage of photographic materials is blocked by oversized, historic mining equipment stored on the floor.

materials. No attempt to arrange this material was made.

Machine-Readable Records

Machine-readable records in this collection consist of two 5.25-inch computer diskettes. These disks were filed with the archival collection in acid-free folders. No other machine-readable records were present.

Project Reports

Drafts of project reports and duplicates of final reports were included in the archival rehabilitation project. These materials were filed in the collection according to the prescribed arrangement. All destructive fasteners were removed, and the reports were properly labeled. Additionally, drafts of final reports can be found in the

China Lake library, which is located on the south side of the duplex. These materials are arranged primarily in alphabetical order, by author, on open, metal shelves. A bibliography of the reports located in the library and the collection is included in Appendix 7.

Collections Management Standards

Registration Procedures

Accession Files. Accession records are complete for collections recovered after 1984. Accession files do not exist for collections recovered prior to that date.

Location Identification. No box or object location-identification information is available for the artifact collection. The associated documentation can now be located through use of the finding aid.

Cross-Indexed Files. No cross-indexed files have been established at the base for the archaeological artifacts. The associated documentation collection that was rehabilitated has been cross-indexed.

Computerized Database Management. The accession records for collections recovered after 1984 is managed on a database system. No system for the rest of the collection exists.

Written Policies and Procedures

Minimum Standards for Acceptance. Minimum standards for the acceptance of archaeological collections have not been written for NAWS China Lake.

Curation Policy. No written curation policy exists at NAWS China Lake.

Records-Management Policy. The bulk of the associated documentation has been archivally rehabilitated, but there is not currently an official records-management policy for archaeological records at NAWS China Lake.

Field-Curation Procedures. No field-curation guidelines have been produced.

Loan Policy. Written policies regarding loaned materials do not exist.

Inventory Policy. No inventory policy has been written or implemented at NAWS China Lake.

Latest Collection Inventory. The collections have not been fully inventoried. A general material-class inventory was performed by the St. Louis District.

Curation Personnel

Full-time personnel support for curation was discontinued in April 1990. There is no indication that funding for such a position will be available in the immediate future.

Curation Financing

All financial support for curation was discontinued in April 1990. In fiscal year 1993, an MOA (see Appendix 1) between NAWS China Lake and the St. Louis District was signed, implementing a two-year curation-needs assessment and NAGPRA-compliance program. This report is the result of that agreement. No consistent annual funding for curation exists.

Access to Collections

Requests to examine the collections must be made in writing to the installation archaeologist. The disorganized state of the collections currently makes access difficult. The rehabilitated archives collection is organized and accessible.

Future Plans

Without financial support, collection organization and curation are unfeasible. The installation archaeologist expanded the artifact-storage area into the north half of the duplex, but funding to bring the facility up to federal standards is lacking. Attempts to obtain support will continue to be made, and if successful, the curation program that was eliminated in 1990 will be reinstated.

Collection at the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley

Date of Visit: March 9, 1994

Point of Contact: Elva Younkin

An estimated 77 ft³ of artifacts and 4.5 linear feet of documentation are curated at the Maturango

Museum of Indian Wells Valley. Major collections from NAWS China Lake held by the museum include the following:

- 1. Chapman 1 and 2 Collections
- 2. Ray Cave Collection
- 3. Junction Ranch Collection
- 4. China Lake Surface Collection and Henry Site Collection
- 5. Sylvia Winslow Collection
- 6. Tommy Chapman Collection
- 7. R. Fagnant Collection: privately collected; contains some materials removed from NAWS China Lake property
- 8. Miscellaneous collections: numerous other artifacts from NAWS China Lake are also in the collection, including items donated by Jim Baird, Ron Henry, Ken Taylor, and Billy Martin.

Assessment

The Maturango Museum moved into its present facility in 1986, when the museum was moved from NAWS China Lake. It is a 4,000-ft², single-story building located in Ridgecrest, California (Figure 10). Collection and documentation storage occupy 475 ft² of the museum. The remaining area of the building consists of exhibit areas, a receiving dock, an artifact-holding area, an artifact-washing area, offices, a temporary artifact-storage area, a supplies-storage area, a security-monitoring area, a mechanical or utility room, rest rooms, a gift shop, and a work station devoted to artifact processing (Figure 11).

Structural Adequacy

Constructed in 1986, the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley was built as a museum and collections storage facility for archaeological, paleontological, geological, ethnographic, botanical, and zoological collections and associated documentation. The collections storage area has reached 80 percent capacity.

The museum is a single-story structure constructed of granite and concrete blocks over a concrete foundation. The roof, also constructed in 1986, is made of tar and gravel. No signs of

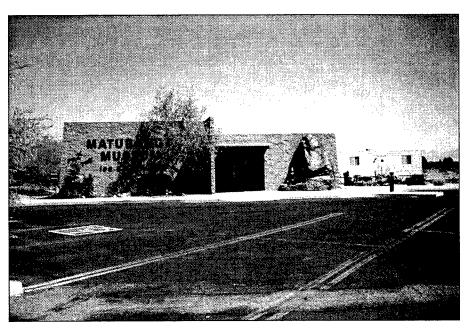


Figure 10. Exterior view of the Maturango Museum.

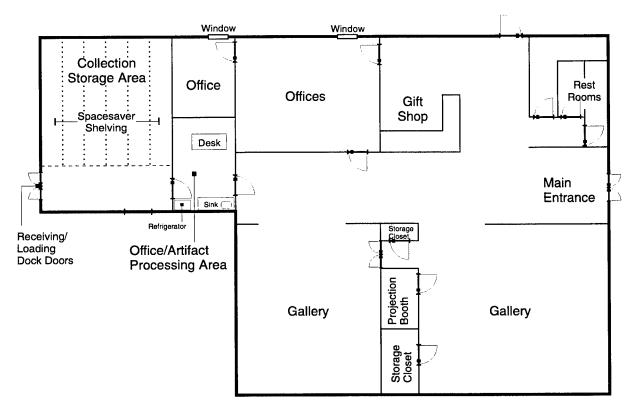


Figure 11. Schematic drawing of the Maturango Museum.

cracks or leaks were apparent at the time of the evaluation. The windows are 4-x-3-feet, steel-framed, double-paned glass located in the north wall. Interior walls are constructed of heavy-grade plasterboard over 2-x-4-inch wooden studs, and the ceiling is made of plaster over wooden laths. The floor is constructed of concrete that is covered with carpet. The front entryway has two sets of glass doors. All other doors leading out of the building are metal, fire-retardant doors.

Utilities in the building consist of a heatingand-air-conditioning system, a plumbing system, and an electrical system, all of which are original to the structure (1986). Telephones are located in the office areas and the gift shop. Electricity, heat, air-conditioning, and humidity controls are all present in the collections storage area. Lighting throughout the building is provided by fluorescent bulbs that are covered by ultraviolet sleeves.

Environmental Controls

The museum has central air-conditioning and forced-air heat. Humidity levels are not controlled, but are monitored by a hygrothermograph and a hygrometer (Figure 12). This is not a problem in a desert environment, however, where the humidity levels are generally low. Attempts are made to keep the temperature near 70° F and the relative humidity at 50 percent. In actuality, summer temperatures may reach 75-78° F. Relative humidity can go as low as 30 percent but rarely gets higher than 45 percent. Fluorescent lights are filtered, and lights are kept off when possible. Space-saver shelving provides collections additional protection from light. This shelving is effective in protecting the collections from dust; however, no dust filters are in place on the heating system. All perishables are monitored, and materials are frozen when necessary.

Pest Management

Pest management at the museum includes both monitoring and control activities. A professional pest-management company checks the facility twice each month. Biological infestation is monitored, primarily with sticky traps. Curatorial personnel also monitor the area for signs of

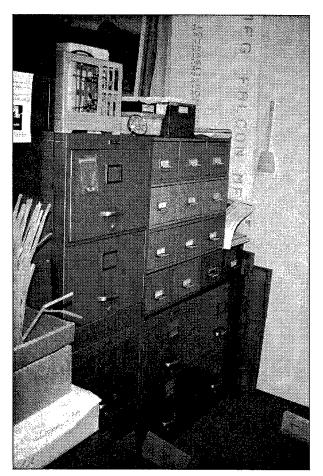


Figure 12. Hygrothermograph and hygrometer are stored on a file cabinet in the collections storage area.

any pest infestation. The collections storage area is cleaned weekly by the curatorial staff. The evaluation team noted no signs of past or present pest infestation.

Security

All doors and windows in the museum are protected by a security alarm that is wired to the local police station. Keypad access is located on the wall near the entrance (Figure 13). Infrared motion detectors, which are also wired to the police, are located on the ceiling in every room (Figure 14). The collections storage room is always locked, and access is strictly controlled. The curator, the director, several board members, and some of the staff have access to the collections storage room. The facility's sole window is permanently closed.

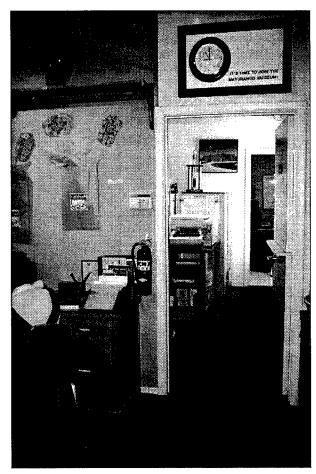


Figure 13. The keypad for the security system and a fire extinguisher are located just inside the collections storage area.

Fire Detection and Suppression

Fire detection is provided by smoke alarms and heat sensors that automatically alert the local fire department, but there is no full fire-suppression system in place. Fire suppression is minimally provided through fire extinguishers (see Figure 13). All walls and doors in the collections storage area are either fire retardant or made of concrete.

Artifact Storage

Storage Units

Space-saver track-storage units house the museum's collections (Figure 15). The compact shelving units, which are made of steel and coated with baked enamel. The shelves are lined with archival foam padding to protect fragile items. The shelving units encompass a 19-x-15-feet area and contain six levels. A small cabinet storage area also is present.

Primary Containers

Acidic-cardboard boxes of various sizes and shapes are used to store more than half of the NAWS China Lake collections. Most are damaged (Figure 16 and Figure 17). Several very large items (e.g., baskets) are stored loose on the shelves. Most of the human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects have been reboxed

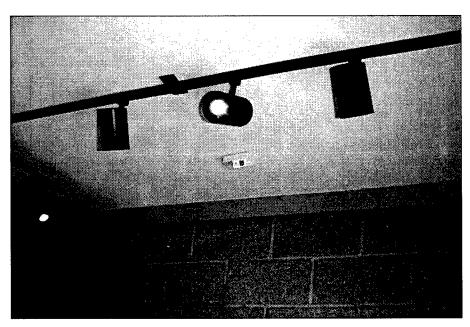


Figure 14. Motion detectors are installed on each room's ceiling in the Maturango Museum.

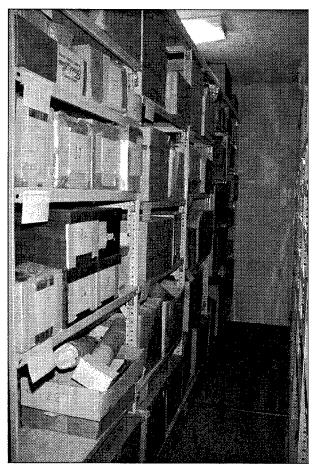


Figure 15. Compact storage is used in the collections storage area.

in acid-free containers provided by the museum. The St. Louis District recommends that NAWS China Lake reimburse or compensate the museum for these materials.

Secondary Containers

Artifacts are stored in a variety of secondary containers, including acidic-paper and acidic-cardboard boxes, baby-food jars, resealable plastic bags, and small metal tins (Figure 18 and Figure 19). Some items are loose in the boxes, and one large basket is loose on the shelves. These containers should be replaced with suitable archival-quality items. The museum provided acid-free tissue paper and archival-quality plastic bags to store some of the human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects from NAWS China Lake. Again, the St. Louis District recommends that NAWS China Lake reimburse or compensate the museum for these materials.

Laboratory Processing and Labeling

Materials in these collections have undergone various degrees of laboratory processing and labeling (Figure 20) because of the number of different investigating organizations. Many of the artifacts require cleaning and stabilization. One burial is that of a partially mummified individual. This situation obviously requires special

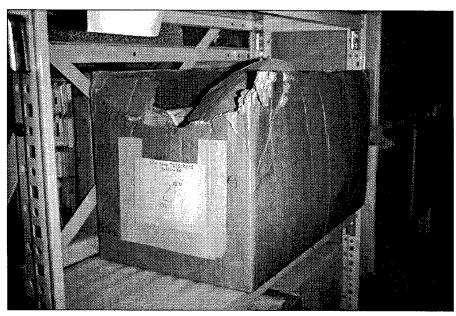


Figure 16. Damaged primary container housing NAWS China Lake collection.

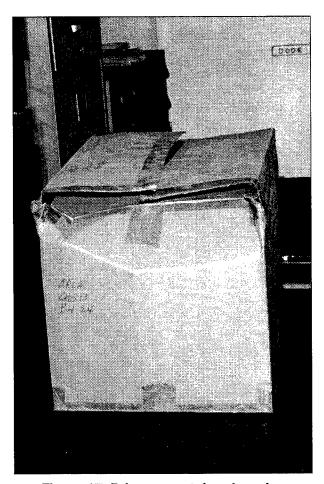


Figure 17. Primary container housing NAWS China Lake collection. Note compression damage.

considerations, and the museum has attempted to stabilize the storage conditions by placing much of the remains in archival containers. The collections include several fragile items, such as ceramics and basketry, that require immediate attention that could be performed by the museum for NAWS China Lake on a cost-reimbursable basis. A standardized collectionsprocessing plan should be implemented for the NAWS China Lake collections curated at the museum to stabilize, catalog, and preserve the materials.

Human Skeletal Remains

NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory items are present in NAWS China Lake collections held by the Maturango Museum. The collections contain the remains of at least four individuals, one of which is partially mummified. Most of the human remains have been cleaned and labeled, but they have not been completely stabilized. The Ray Cave Site Collection contains one burial that was recently analyzed. All elements from this burial are sorted and bagged separately in 4-mil, resealable plastic bags. The skull has been reconstructed and treated with an unknown substance, most likely polyurethane. Many other skeletal elements are treated with the same unknown substance. Associated funerary objects are included with both collections, but their identification will



Figure 18. Examples of secondary containers housing NAWS China Lake collection.

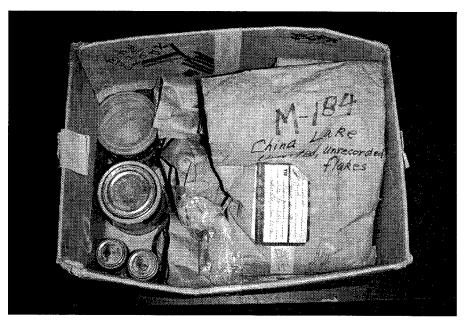


Figure 19. Examples of secondary containers housing NAWS China Lake collection.

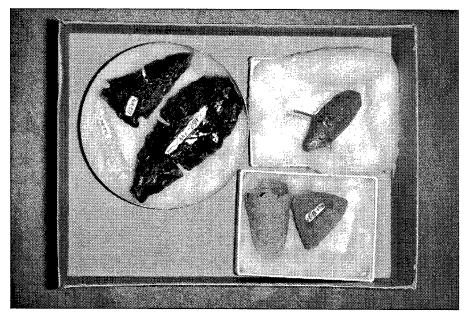


Figure 20. Ceramics and lithic bifaces are labeled directly in india ink over correction fluid.

require a detailed analysis of the original documentation and reports. No human remains at the museum are on public exhibit.

Records Storage

There are no guidelines or standards for the archival care of associated documentation at the museum. Although the documentation is housed

in a relatively stable environment (i.e., the collections storage room), the materials are not prepared for long-term storage. A duplicate of the documentation is not stored in a separate location.

Chapman 1 and 2 Collections

Documentation for these sites includes three three-ring binders containing the field catalog, transit data, plan and profile maps, feature lists, obsidian-hydration analyses, artifact tabulations, and faunal analyses. A separate file folder contains a report of the botanical analysis. No photographic documentation associated with these collections was located.

Ray Cave Collection

Documentation for this collection consists of a file folder containing correspondence, site descriptions, background information, and photographic materials (slides, negatives, and black-and-white photographs). A three-ring binder contains the artifact catalog, plan and profile maps, excavation records, background and analysis records, correspondence, and photographic materials (negatives and photographs).

Junction Ranch Collection

Available documentation includes the field catalog, level and laboratory catalogs, site-survey records, plan maps, and field notes. No photographic materials associated with this collection was located.

China Lake Surface Collection and Henry Site Collection

A detailed inventory of the China Lake Project documentation was produced by Carol Panlaqui. The collection consists of nine binders, five map file drawers, two large portfolios, four large map tubes, and nine boxes. The full range of documentation, including photographic materials, are preserved.

Collections-Management Standards

Registration Procedures

Accession Files. Materials must be accessioned before they can be processed (see Appendix 4).

Location Identification. The location of materials is kept with the accession files.

Cross-Indexed Files. A cross-indexed system for the collection is partially completed. Cross-indexing in an ongoing endeavor performed by museum volunteers.

Computerized Database Management. No computerized database-management system exists at the Maturango Museum. There are,

however, plans to purchase collections-management software in the near future.

Written Policies and Procedures

Minimum Standards for Acceptance. Minimum standards for the acceptance of archaeological collections are listed in the Maturango Museum's MOA for storage of archaeological collections (see Appendix 3).

Curation Policy. No comprehensive plan for curation exists, but some contingencies are addressed in the MOA (see Appendix 3).

Records-Management Policy. No recordsmanagement policy has been established at the Maturango Museum.

Field-Curation Procedures. No field-curation guidelines have been produced.

Loan Policy. Formal loan procedures are defined in the MOA (see Appendix 3).

Deaccessioning Policy. The deaccessioning policy is defined in the MOA (see Appendix 3).

Inventory Policy. No formal inventory policy is in place at the museum.

Latest Collection Inventory. Holdings at the museum were last inventoried in 1993. This process occurs on a rotational basis every year.

Curation Personnel

Elva Younkin is the only full-time curatorial staff. Her duties include the curation of collections and exhibits, conservation activities, and some registration responsibilities.

Curation Financing

Curation is funded through grants and funds from the Maturango Museum. The museum provides the funding for Younkin's salary and approximately \$1,000 per annum for curation needs. This funding is insufficient for the needs of the museum and will not allow for expansion of the program.

Access to Collections

No formal procedures for accessing the archaeological collections are in place. The permission of the curator is necessary for access.

Future Plans

A master plan for the management of all collections is being developed. Current personnel wish to hire another full-time curation staff

member and increase the annual budget allotted for curation. Younkin also would like to have an additional budget to fund outdoor educational exhibits outside of the museum.

Examination of Archaeological Collections

he review team examined archaeological collections that were identified in the curation-needs assessment (Meyers and Trimble 1993) as having been recovered from NAWS China Lake property. NAWS China Lake collections were curated at the six repositories listed below:

- 1. Ancient Enterprises, Oakland and Santa Monica, California
- 2. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, California
- 3. Intermountain Research Group, Silver City, Nevada
- 4. The Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley, Ridgecrest, California
- 5. University of California, Riverside
- 6. NAWS China Lake, California

Except for the artifacts held at the Maturango Museum and at Far Western Anthropological Research Group, which will be returned when analysis and the final report are finished, efforts to have all archaeological collections returned to NAWS China Lake were successful.

Fieldwork Methods

Standardized methods were used to examine all of the NAWS China Lake collections. An

examination and evaluation of all archaeological materials included an assessment of (1) primary and secondary containers; (2) the type, extent, and consistency of container labeling; (3) the extent of laboratory processing; and (4) the material classes included in each collection. Primary containers (e.g., acidic and acid-free cardboard boxes; cardboard, metal, and wooden trays; and wood and metal drawers) are the receptacles that contain an individual artifact or group of artifacts. Secondary containers (e.g., acidic-paper bags, plastic sandwich bags, glass jars, and aluminum foil) are the largest receptacles for artifacts within primary containers. The degree to which artifacts have been processed (i.e., washed, consolidated, and labeled) was recorded. Finally, general material-class categories (e.g., ceramics, metal, and faunal remains) were used to determine the composition of the total collection.

Findings

Examination of the NAWS China Lake collections revealed that 90 percent of the archaeological collections do not meet the minimum standards of curation required by 36 CFR Part 79. With the exception of the compact storage unit at the Maturango Museum, all storage units are unsuited to handle the amount and types of collections present and are archivally inadequate.

Curation

Ninety-five percent of all collections are stored in a variety of unsuitable, nonarchival primary containers (e.g., acidic-cardboard boxes, plastic garbage bags, and wooden fruit crates). Ten percent of the artifacts are loose and oversized. Most of these objects were found stored on floors, without any type of protective cover.

China Lake archaeological collections are housed in a variety of secondary containers, ranging from acidic-paper bags to bed sheets. Ninety-eight percent of the secondary containers are being stored in archivally inadequate primary containers. The major problem with the secondary containers that hold NAWS China Lake collections is the use of unsuitable bags that have split or been otherwise damaged because of the types of artifacts they hold. Many secondary containers have damage caused by overpacking artifacts in inadequate and inappropriate bags. Other bags are so full that they cannot be closed, and the contents have spilled inside the boxes.

The overall condition of the China Lake artifacts is average, although poor curation practices are severely hindering long-term preservation. The level of laboratory processing and labeling is inconsistent because of an assortment of factors. First, the nature of the materials often affect how the material is to be processed and labeled. It is difficult to sufficiently label and process items such as botanical samples, soils samples, etc. Second, the number of different investigating organizations has led to various degrees and manners of recording provenience data, which could be accommodated in the future if the installation implements field-curation guidelines and a minimum level of acceptance of collections. Third, items are inappropriately stored. Some material classes (e.g., obsidian) have been provided adequate curation. However, most of the material classes are improperly mixed within primary containers. For example, many delicate, fragile items are stored together with large, heavy objects.

Finally, because of the overall inappropriate storage environment for the NAWS China Lake materials, even those collections that have been rehabilitated are subject to continuing deterioration. Most objects have received laboratory processing but, at present, are dirty or exposed to damage because of improper storage conditions and practices.

NAGPRA Compliance

No items of cultural patrimony, sacred objects, or unassociated funerary objects were noted by the St. Louis District team. This does not preclude the presence of these types of items in the collections. A subject-matter expert should be consulted to assist in making a determination of NAGPRA Section 6 objects.

NAWS China Lake collections contain NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory material. A draft inventory containing information regarding the acquisition and type of items is included in Appendix 5. The first collection, Chapman 1 and 2 (sites 5-INY-1534A and 5-INY-1534B, respectively), includes human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects recovered by Timothy Hillebrand during his excavations in the early 1970s. There is a minimum of three individuals, two adults and one juvenile, present from these sites, as well as soil samples from the burial area, lithics, and basketry. The second collection, the Ray Cave Collection (site 5-INY-349), contains the human skeletal remains of at least one adult individual, burial-soil samples, basketry, textile fragments, lithics, faunal remains, and worked wood. This burial probably was from a historical-period context. Materials excavated by Phillip Wilke (site 5-INY-8f) in Renegade Canyon during the early 1980s constitute the third collection. The human skeletal remains of a minimum of one individual are present in this collection, consisting of two long-bone fragments, a cranium fragment, and a phalange. A number of basketry fragments from the Wilke collections were sent to the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology (formerly the Robert H. Lowie Museum of Anthropology) at the University of California, Berkeley, for analysis. Personnel at the Hearst Museum have been unable to locate this material. Finally, tibia fragments from Darwin Wash (site 5-INY-2847), which

was excavated by C. William Clewlow in the early 1990s, constitute the fourth collection.

During the period of performance, federal guidance regarding compliance with NAGPRA was in draft format. The final guidance, when published, may affect the compliance undertaking of this project. The draft inventory provided to NAWS China Lake in Appendix 5 should be reviewed by U.S. Navy Headquarters and formally submitted to the National Park Service's departmental consulting archaeologist for submission to the Federal Register. A good-faith effort regarding consultation is mandatory for compliance with the law. Therefore, it is crucial that Native American groups that may be affiliated with the NAGPRA-subject items from the installation be consulted.

References Cited

Meyers, Thomas B., and Michael K. Trimble
1993 Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessments for Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Fort Gordon Georgia, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, and Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, California. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Technical Center of Expertise in Archaeological Curation and Collections Management, Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessments, Technical Report No. 1.

Archival Rehabilitation

ehabilitation of archival collections serves two primary purposes. The first, obvi-Lously, is to stabilize the collection so that further deterioration is prevented. Deterioration of paper and other archival media (e.g., photographic materials, audiovisual materials, maps, and ephemera) can never be completely halted. It is possible, however, to slow the deterioration to an indiscernible rate and, therefore, extend the life of valuable information contained in these collections. The second purpose is equally important. Archival collections must be arranged in a manner that will enable future researchers to access the information. Having several boxes of documentation arranged in no apparent manner is virtually worthless to a researcher. Having the information is not enough: one must be able to find the information that is sought, preferably in an efficient, timely manner.

The associated documentation housed at NAWS China Lake represents a unique record of archaeological investigations conducted on the installation. No other collection exists that documents these efforts. Documentation was scattered among several offices on the installation and in different locations across the state of California. No arrangement of these documents had been done, and the material was rapidly deteriorating. Recognizing this fact, NAWS China Lake initiated action to rectify the situation. Lacking the expertise and personnel to accomplish rehabilitation of the collection, NAWS China Lake sought technical assistance from the St. Louis District. An MOA was written, and the St. Louis District began efforts to rehabilitate and arrange the associated documentation collection.

Methods

To begin rehabilitating the collection, all documentation had to first be assembled at a single location. NAWS China Lake personnel arranged to have the documentation relocated to the installation's archaeological lab. At the time this report was written, the transfer of documentation to NAWS China Lake was incomplete. Any material that was not transferred to the archaeological lab was not included in the rehabilitation project. While documentation was being located and transferred, NAWS China Lake arranged to order the supplies necessary to stabilize their collection.

When the bulk of the material was at the archaeological lab, a St. Louis District archivist met with the NAWS China Lake archaeologist to discuss arrangement of the collection since the original order of the records had long been lost. The agreed priority was to arrange the collection in a fashion appropriate for the primary users, NAWS China Lake personnel. After several discussions regarding the different types of arrangement possible, it was recognized that the documentation needed to correspond to the various locations of work and the types of documents. The installation archaeologist decided that the most meaningful provenance was to use geographic locations. This meant that the archaeologist would have to perform the first sorting of the documents. Documents were sorted first by the range where the work was performed, then by the type of document (e.g., administrative records, report records, etc.). The archaeologist

sorted through each file and document and placed them in the proper categories. After this step was completed, the archivist did the final arrangement.

All material was sorted into proper major series based on geographic location and minor series based on document type. Documents were then placed in acid-free folders, and archival labels were typed and placed on each folder. After these steps were completed for all of the folders, the archivist physically rearranged each series, and applicable subseries, in chronological and alphabetical order. The archivist then arranged the contents of each file in chronological order, working from the oldest document to the most recent. All files that contained oversized materials, photographic materials, or audiovisual materials were noted and flagged. All files were placed into acid-free boxes for long-term curation.

The collection was thus properly arranged in its final order. Each file was checked by the archivist for destructive fasteners (e.g., staples, paper clips, and rubber bands), which were removed.

The final step was the creation of a definitive finding aid, provided in this chapter, that would enable users to retrieve information contained in the collection. Each file was given a unique, consecutive number, and a folder list was created. At this time, all oversized, photographic, and audiovisual material was removed from the folders. Removal was indicated by an acid-free sheet of paper stating that material had been removed. Each item removed from a file was labeled identically to its file of origin. These materials were then placed in a slightly more stable environment. The removal of these materials also was indicated on the folder list by a note in brackets, immediately following the entry, stating what was removed. Additional conservation measures were taken for several files that contained newspaper clippings. Paper used for newspaper is highly acidic, and this acidity is easily transferred to other documents. Therefore, newspaper articles were interleaved with acid-free paper to lessen the transference of acidity. Finally, each box was labeled (on archival-quality adhesive labels) with (1) the collection name, (2) the box number, and (3) the range of folder numbers contained in the box.

After returning to St. Louis, the archivist typed the folder list, created an index for the

collection, wrote a series description and a box list, and created a users' guide. The final register is included in this report and follows this narrative.

Documents Not Included in This Project

Not all of the NAWS China Lake documentation was rehabilitated. Because of unforeseen circumstances, it was necessary to revise the initial MOA. The revised MOA directed the rehabilitation work to be performed only on the documentation that had already been arranged in a rudimentary manner. Documents that had not yet been transferred to the archaeological lab were not included in the rehabilitation. Photographic records, oversized records, and audiovisual material were not rehabilitated in any manner. These materials still require stabilization and arrangement. The finding aid created for the present collection can be used as a paradigm for the arrangement of any additional collections. This material should be archivally processed as soon as possible to guarantee its continued survival.

Recommendations

One additional action needs to be performed on the collection that was rehabilitated. All documents in the collection should be copied onto either microformat or acid-free paper. This second, or safety, copy should then be placed in a separate, safe, secure location. Only then will the material be fully protected from such unforeseen catastrophes as fire and other disasters.

How to Use This Finding Aid

The following finding aid is divided into several sections. Each section is described below, with tips given on how to access information contained in the finding aid. The finding aid consists of the following four elements:

Introduction: The introduction explains the general approach taken while processing the

collection. It also describes any special actions taken to preserve or conserve parts of the collection.

- 2. Series Description: The series description explains the series established for the collection and the order in which they are presented. This section also provides the folder numbers included in each series and the inclusive dates for each.
- 3. Folder List: The folder list is the heart of the finding aid. It lists the folder number, the project year, the folder title, and the inclusive dates contained in each file.
- 4. Index: The index is an alphabetical list of topics contained in the collection. Each topic is followed by the folder number(s) that contain information on that topic.

Information contained in this finding aid can be accessed in various ways. If the user knows the geographic location and the type of document needed, the pertinent information can be identified through the series description. When the series has been identified, the user can then scan the folder listing for pertinent titles. If this approach does not produce the necessary information, the user should look in the index for the desired topic. The index is as complete as possible, but it may be necessary for the user to look at several different terms to identify the desired topic.

Finally, all reports are included in the master bibliography (see Appendix 7). Entries are arranged alphabetically by authors' last names. When the information was available, the name of the contracting agency is included in parentheses after the author's name. Each entry is followed by location information. If the report is included in the collection, the appropriate folder number(s) are provided. If the report is in the NAWS China Lake library, the location identifier will read simply "Library." If copies of an item are in both locations, both locations will be listed for the user.

Additional entries were listed in the MOA between China Lake and the St. Louis District (see Appendix 1). These entries are included in the master bibliography; location information is also provided for these entries.

Introduction

The documentation associated with archaeological work performed on NAWS China Lake property (hereinafter referred as the collection) encompasses 14 ft³ (21 linear feet) of material. The collection consists of 771 individual folders divided into 86 separate series. Dates of the collection range from 1915 to 1993. The bibliography contains 272 entries. Duplicate entries, such as different volumes or different drafts, are not included in the bibliography. Where applicable, a single entry refers to multiple volumes or drafts. The collection and the following finding aid are discrete entities and should not be altered in any manner. Additional documentation may be processed at a later date using this finding aid as a model.

The contents of each file or folder are arranged according to standard archival practice: least recent to most recent, with undated material filed last. In other words, when a file is opened, the oldest document will be on top and the undated material will be on the bottom. All destructive fasteners (e.g., staples and paper clips) were removed from the documents, and provenance was maintained where applicable. If several pages were attached but were out of chronological order, the original order was maintained. The files are numbered sequentially throughout the collection, so there are no repetitive file numbers, box numbers, or series numbers. Each file has two adhesive labels on it. The labels are in the following format:

NAWS Administrative Records ARPA Permits 1982–1986 ARPA Permits for NAVWPNCEN Lands, 1982–1986

The label on the left gives the major and minor series, with any applicable subseries. The date on the left label indicates the project year. The right label gives the file title and the inclusive dates of the documents contained in the file. Please note: These dates do not always match! A specific project may have been conducted in 1992, but background information used during the project may be from 1937. Each folder has a folder number listed directly on the

folder. This information is provided to facilitate refiling.

The information on the adhesive labels are duplicated in the folder list, but in a different format. The format used in the folder list is shown below, using the same example information.

1. 1982–1986. Archaeological Resources Protection Act Permits for NAVWPNCEN Lands, 1982–1986.

The first number indicates the folder number. The first date is again the project's inclusive dates. Then the file title and inclusive dates are listed. The series information is listed at the beginning of each series, prior to the folders included in any given series. Series information is presented in the following format:

Series 1: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: ARPA Permits

Newspaper articles are kept in the folders, but are interleaved with acid-free paper to prevent this poor paper stock's acidity from transferring to other documents. Audiovisual materials (e.g., cassettes, microcassettes, and video cassettes), oversized materials (e.g., maps, blueprints, and drawings), and photographic materials (e.g., prints, negatives, and slides) were removed from the files. When these materials were removed, identical labels were placed on the items (including the folder number), and cross-reference pages on acid-free paper were placed in the file indicating the removal. Finally, removal of this material was indicated in the folder listing. These materials were then placed in a slightly more stable environment. The materials removed from files were not rehabilitated under this project. Therefore, these materials are not arranged in any manner, and the cross-indexing is incomplete.

Each box is individually labeled. One label consists merely of the collection number (which is always 1 for this collection), the box number (1–14), and the files contained in each box. A complete box listing is provided in the series description for user reference.

NAWS China Lake is a 1.1-million-acre naval facility located approximately 70 miles south of Death Valley in California. Because of the vast amount of acreage under NAWS China Lake command, the land has been divided into several separate ranges. These ranges represent areas with specific boundaries; therefore, they facilitate references to a given area. Ninety percent of the documentation associated with archaeological investigations conducted on NAWS China Lake property use these range names as a reference point. Other information was identified and arranged according to this approach with the assistance of NAWS China Lake personnel.

The collection is arranged primarily (major series) by geographic area, or range, and secondarily (minor series) by document type. Each of these series is described in the series description that follows. The minor series are repetitive for each range, so a single description of each will suffice. A list, however, of all 86 series in the collection is provided for user reference.

Series Descriptions

The collection is arranged primarily according to the geographic area where archaeological investigations were conducted. These geographic areas, or ranges, are subdivided into primary and secondary categories that were established by NAWS China Lake personnel. The ranges represented in this collection are listed below.

- 1. Naval Air Weapons Station
- 2. North Range
 - A. North Range—General
 - B. North Range—Airport Lake Range
 - C. North Range—Argus Peak
 - D. North Range—Coso Range
 - E. North Range-Inner Ranges
 - F. North Range-Maturango Peak
 - G. North Range—Sugarloaf Range
- 3. South Range
 - A. South Range—General
 - B. South Range—Mojave B, North Range
 - C. South Range—Mojave B, South Range
 - D. South Range—Randsburg Wash Range

NAWS China Lake personnel refer to the whole installation as the Naval Air Weapons Station, or NAWS. Any material that is not specific to a given range may be found in this series.

Personnel refer to the northern portion of the installation as the North Range and the southern portion of the installation as the South Range. If documentation does not describe any of the smaller areas listed above, or pertains to more than one of these smaller areas, this information may be found in either the "North Range—General" or "South Range—General" series. Both the North and South Ranges are subdivided into smaller ranges, and each of these have been designated with a unique name. The above-named ranges are present in this finding aid, in the order listed above.

After the material was divided into the proper geographic areas (major series), it was then separated into document types (minor series). In addition, one minor series (Administrative Records) contained several subseries. Minor series, and subseries, are repeated where applicable for each range. Minor series and the administrative subseries are described below in the order in which they occur.

- 1. Administrative Records: These records include memorandums, correspondence, telephone records, notes, meeting agendas and minutes, financial and budget materials, and any supporting documentation used in the day-to-day operation of the cultural resource office.
- a. Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Permits: This series includes information concerning permits that were granted during the course of archaeological investigations conducted on NAWS China Lake property.
- b. Contract Files: This series includes statements of work, government estimates, financial and budget materials, scopes of work, proposals for work, and procedures. It also includes any supporting documentation used during contract negotiations.
- c. General Administrative Files: This series includes material that is used in the day-to-day operations of the cultural resources office.
- d. Memorandums of Agreement/Memorandums of Understanding: This series contains formal agreements between two agencies concerning archaeological work to be conducted and any drafts of these agreements.
- e. Range Access/Security Badging Files: This series contains correspondence, notes, and

clearance information concerning requests for access to cultural resources at the installation or various areas of the installation. It also includes information on tours conducted on installation property.

- f. Interested Parties Consultation Files: This series includes correspondence, enclosures, telephone records, and supporting data concerning cultural resources at the installation from Native American groups and other interested individuals.
- g. Section 106 Consultation Files: This series contains correspondence, enclosures, telephone records, and supporting data representing the Section 106 consultation process between NAWS China Lake and the State Historic Preservation Office.
- h. Section 110 Consultation Files: This series contains correspondence, enclosures, telephone records, and supporting data representing the Section 110 consultation process concerning historic structures at the installation.
- 2. Background Records: This series includes such reference material as reports and articles, records searches, and other supporting information concerning individual projects at NAWS China Lake.
- 3. Field Records: This series consists of field notes, field logs and records, survey records, excavation records, maps, drawings, interviews, etc., that were conducted in the field during a given archaeological investigation.
- 4. Analysis Records: This series includes any material generated by analysis of artifacts, soil, etc. These may include catalogs of artifacts and computer analyses.
- 5. Machine-Readable Records: This series consists of any documentation in digital format, such as computer disks.
- 6. Report Records: This series includes any finished or published study, drafts, preliminary environmental assessments, environmental assessments, environmental impact statements, and technical reports generated from archaeological investigations conducted on NAWS China Lake Property.

- 7. Photograph Records: This series was not actually used because it did not fall under the purview of this project. The series is included, however, for future archival-rehabilitation work. When this series is established, it should include photographic prints, negatives, and slides.
- 8. Oversized Material: This series was not actually used because it did not fall under the purview of this project. It is included for future archival-rehabilitation work. When this series is established, it should include oversized maps, blueprints, drawings, and other materials that will not fit into a standard-sized file folder without folding.

Each of the above minor series and administrative subseries are repeated for each geographic range. The collection comprises 86 series, which are listed here for the benefit of users. Also included in the list are the folder numbers in each series and the inclusive dates.

- Series 1: Naval Air Weapons Station: Administrative Records—ARPA Permits. Folder 1;1982–1986.
- Series 2: Naval Air Weapons Station: Administrative Records—Contract Files. Folders 2–5; 1970–1985.
- Series 3: Naval Air Weapons Station: Administrative Records—General Files. Folders 6–17; 1970–1991.
- Series 4: Naval Air Weapons Station:
 Administrative Records—Range
 Access/Security Badging Files. Folder 18;
 1980–1984.
- Series 5: Naval Air Weapons Station: Administrative Records—Interested Parties Consultation Files. Folders 19–21; 1962–1990.
- Series 6: Naval Air Weapons Station: Administrative Records—Section 106 Consultation Files. Folders 22–23; 1988–1990.
- Series 7: Naval Air Weapons Station: Administrative Records—Section 110 Consultation Files. Folder 24; 1989.
- Series 8: Naval Air Weapons Station: Background Material. Folders 25–36; 1963–1988.

- Series 9: Naval Air Weapons Station: Field Records. Folders 37–42; 1974–1989.
- Series 10: Naval Air Weapons Station: Report Records. Folders 43–74; 1974–1989
- Series 11: North Range—General: Administrative Records—ARPA Permits. Folder 75; 1986.
- Series 12: North Range—General: Administrative Records—General Files. Folder 76; 1986.
- Series 13: North Range—General:
 Administrative Records—Range Access/
 Security Badging Files. Folder 77; 1986.
- Series 14: North Range—General:
 Administrative Records—Interested Parties
 Consultation Files. Folder 78; 1986.
- Series 15: North Range—General: Administrative Records—Section 106 Consultation Files. Folder 79; 1986.
- Series 16: North Range—General: Field Records. Folders 80–81; 1979–1986.
- Series 17: North Range—General: Report Records. Folders 82–86; 1987–1988.
- Series 18: North Range—Airport Lake: Administrative Records—General Files. Folder 87: 1978.
- Series 19: North Range—Airport Lake: Administrative Records—Section 106 Consultation Files. Folders 88–89; 1990.
- Series 20: North Range—Airport Lake: Background Material. Folder 90; 1978.
- Series 21: North Range—Airport Lake: Field Records. Folder 91; 1978.
- Series 22: North Range—Airport Lake: Report Records. Folders 92–95; 1978–1984.
- Series 23: North Range—Argus Peak: Administrative Records—General Files. Folders 96–99; 1980–1987.
- Series 24: North Range—Argus Peak: Field Records. Folders 100–103; 1982–1985.
- Series 25: North Range—Argus Peak: Report Records. Folders 104–106; 1981–1985.
- Series 26: North Range—Coso Range: Administrative Records—ARPA Permits. Folder 107; 1980.

- Series 27: North Range—Coso Range: Administrative Records—Contract Files. Folders 108–110; 1980–1989.
- Series 28: North Range—Coso Range: Administrative Records—General Files. Folders 111–117; 1978–1988.
- Series 29: North Range—Coso Range:
 Administrative Records—Range Access/
 Security Badging Files. Folders 118–123;
 1979–1989.
- Series 30: North Range—Coso Range: Administrative Records—Interested Parties Consultation Files. Folders 124–126; 1979–1981.
- Series 31: North Range—Coso Range: Background Material. Folders 127–131; 1965–1987.
- Series 32: North Range—Coso Range: Field Records. Folders 132–133; 1978–1987.
- Series 33: North Range—Coso Range: Report Records. Folder 138–152; 1966–1987.
- Series 34: North Range—Inner Ranges: Administrative Records—Contract Files. Folders 153–154; 1977–1985.
- Series 35: North Range—Inner Ranges: Administrative Records—General Files. Folders 155–167; 1979–1990.
- Series 36: North Range—Inner Ranges: Background Material. Folders 168–183; 1977–1987.
- Series 37: North Range—Inner Ranges: Field Records. Folders 184–194; 1969–1989.
- Series 38: North Range—Inner Ranges: Analysis Records. Folder 195; 1987.
- Series 39: North Range—Inner Ranges: Report Records. Folders 196–231; 1969–1989.
- Series 40: North Range—Maturango Peak: Administrative Records—Contract Files. Folders 232–237; 1984–1992.
- Series 41: North Range—Maturango Peak: Administrative Records—General Files. Folders 238–262; 1980–1993.
- Series 42: North Range—Maturango Peak: Administrative Records—Range Access/ Security Badging Files. Folders 263–265; 1979–1991.

- Series 43: North Range—Maturango Peak: Administrative Records—Interested Parties Consultation Files. Folders 266–267; 1989.
- Series 44: North Range—Maturango Peak: Administrative Records—Section 106 Consultation Files. Folders 268–275; 1986–1990.
- Series 45: North Range—Maturango Peak: Background Material. Folders 276–281; 1933–1990.
- Series 46: North Range—Maturango Peak: Field Records. Folders 282–318; 1980–1993.
- Series 47: North Range—Maturango Peak: Analysis Records. Folders 319–327; 1989–1992.
- Series 48: North Range—Maturango Peak: Report Records. Folders 328–372; 1963–1993.
- Series 49: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Administrative Records—ARPA Permits. Folders 373–381; 1984–1992.
- Series 50: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Administrative Records—Contract Files. Folders 382–389; 1983–1990.
- Series 51: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Administrative Records—General Files. Folders 390–403; 1978–1990.
- Series 52: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Administrative Records—Memorandums of Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding. Folders 404–406; 1979–1987.
- Series 53: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Administrative Records—Range Access/ Security Badging Files. Folders 407–408; 1984–1989.
- Series 54: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Administrative Records—Interested Parties Consultation Files. Folders 409-410; 1989.
- Series 55: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Administrative Records—Section 106 Consultation Files. Folders 411–417; 1986–1990.
- Series 56: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Administrative Records—Section 110 Consultation Files. Folders 418–423; 1984–1990.

- Series 57: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Background Material. Folders 424–428; 1915–1986.
- Series 58: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Field Records. Folders 429–437; 1984–1987.
- Series 59: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Analysis Records. Folders 438–474; 1983–1988.
- Series 60: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Machine-Readable Records. Folders 475–476; 1987–1988.
- Series 61: North Range—Sugarloaf Range: Report Records. Folders 477–550; 1978–1990.
- Series 62: South Range—General: Administrative Records—General Files. Folders 551–555; 1979–1990.
- Series 63: South Range—General: Background Material. Folders 556–559; 1980–1986.
- Series 64: South Range—General: Field Records. Folders 560–562; 1983–1990.
- Series 65: South Range—General: Report Records. Folders 563–578; 1975–1992.
- Series 66: South Range—Mojave B-North: Administrative Records—Contract Files. Folder 579; 1984.
- Series 67: South Range—Mojave B-North: Administrative Records—General Files. Folders 580–582; 1964–1987.
- Series 68: South Range—Mojave B-North: Administrative Records—Section 110 Consultation Files. Folder 583; 1980.
- Series 69: South Range—Mojave B-North: Background Material. Folders 584–585; 1984–1986.
- Series 70: South Range—Mojave B-North: Field Records. Folder 586; 1986.
- Series 71: South Range—Mojave B-North: Analysis Records. Folder 587; 1984.
- Series 72: South Range—Mojave B-North: Report Records. Folder 588–590; 1957–1986.
- Series 73: South Range—Mojave B-South: Administrative Records—Contract Files. Folders 591–595; 1979–1990.
- Series 74: South Range—Mojave B-South: Administrative Records—General Files. Folders 596–624; 1978–1989.

- Series 75: South Range—Mojave B-South: Administrative Records—Range Access/ Security Badging Files. Folders 62–629; 1987–1991.
- Series 76: South Range—Mojave B-South: Administrative Records—Interested Parties Consultation Files. Folders 630–631; 1987.
- Series 77: South Range—Mojave B-South: Administrative Records—Section 106 Consultation Files. Folders 632–641; 1986–1991.
- Series 78: South Range—Mojave B-South: Administrative Records—Section 110 Consultation Files. Folder 642; 1989.
- Series 79: South Range—Mojave B-South: Background Material. Folders 643–647; 1978–1989.
- Series 80: South Range—Mojave B-South: Field Records. Folders 648–657; 1986–1990.
- Series 81: South Range—Mojave B-South: Report Records. Folders 658–741; 1969–1992.
- Series 82: South Range—Randsburg Wash Range: Administrative Records—Contract Files. Folders 742–743; 1984.
- Series 83: South Range—Randsburg Wash Range: Administrative Records—General Files. Folders 744–748; 1981–1988.
- Series 84: South Range—Randsburg Wash Range: Administrative Records—Section 106 Consultation Files. Folders 749–751; 1989–1991.
- Series 85: South Range—Randsburg Wash Range: Field Records. Folders 752–753; 1984–1987.
- Series 86: South Range—Randsburg Wash Range: Report Records. Folders 754–771; 1976–1988.

As an additional resource to the user, a box list is provided that enumerates the series and folders found in each box.

- Box 1. Folders 1–56; Series 1–10
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Folder List

Box 1

Series 1: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: ARPA Permits

 1. 1982–1986. ARPA Permits for NAVWPNCEN Lands, 1982–1986.

Series 2: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: Contract Files

- 2. 1970–1975. Proposals submitted by Emma Lou Davis, 1970–1975.
- 3. 1976. Emma Lou Davis's proposal to the National Geographic Society. A Geologic Framework for Dating Associations of Paleoamericans with Mammoths, 9/1/76.
- 4. 1984. Statement of Work for National Register of Historic Places evaluation for select cultural resources at Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, 1983–1984.
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- 6. 1970–1975. Emma Lou Davis correspondence, 1970–1975.
- 7. 1974. Information on artifacts, 1974 (Emma Lou Davis files).
- 8. 1979. Correspondence and meeting minutes, 1979–1988.
- 9. 1985. Physical security fencing project (MILCON P-409): maps and memorandums, 1985 [oversized maps removed].

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- 12. 1987. Master plan update: correspondence, review comments, and supporting documentation. 1987.
- 13. 1987. Raptor nesting site development project, letter regarding, 1987.
- 14. 1987–1988. William T. Eckhardt information on National Environmental Policy Act, 1987–1988.
- 15. 1990. Management of paleontological resources on federal land, 1990.
- 16. 1990. Owens Valley dust abatement project: archaeological survey, correspondence, maps, and notes, 1990.
- 17. 1991. Legacy Resource Management Program: correspondence, 1991.

Series 4: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: Range Access/Security Badging Files

18. 1980–1984. Range Recreation Access: correspondence and notes, 1980–1984.

Series 5: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: Interested Parties Consultation Files

- 19. 1962–1972. Consultation correspondence (Emma Lou Davis files), 1962–1972.
- 20. 1987. Correspondence, 1987.
- 21. 1990. Light Armored Vehicle (LAV) Testing: correspondence, 1990.

Series 6: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: Section 106 Consultation Files

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- 23. 1990. Owens Lake, Phase III: correspondence, 1990.

Series 7: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: Section 110 Consultation Files

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- 1963–1970. China Lake Pilot Project Conference Materials, (Emma Lou Davis files), 1963–1970.
- 26. 1978. Carolyn Shepherd's notes on folklore from Berkeley's archives, 1978.
- 27. ca. 1979/1980. General Bibliography, ca. 1979–1980.
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- 33. 1988. Records search for San Bernardino County, 1988.
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Series 9: Naval Air Weapons Station Field Records

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Series 13: North Range Administrative Records: Range Access/Security Badging Files

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- 115. 1987. Radio-Frequency Target Developments (Wild Horse Mesa, Cole's Flat): map and handwritten notes, 1987.
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- 160. 1985. Proposed Remote Piloted Vehicle Project: handwritten notes, work requests, and maps, 1985.
- 161. 1986. Baker Range Developments: handwritten notes, 1986 [oversized map removed].
- 162. 1986. China Lake Gas Line Project: correspondence and notes, 1986–1987.
- 163. 1987. Town Centre Dump Project: notes and correspondence, 1987.
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- 194. 1989. Whirl Tower Test Facility Project: Botanical/Faunal Survey and project maps.

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- 207. 1980. Natural Resources Specialist. Natural Resources Site Survey for an Asphalt Batching Plant, 1980.
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Series 40: North Range—Maturango Peak Administrative Records: Contract Files

- 232. 1984. Darwin Wash Project: contract negotiations and supporting documents, 1984–1988.
- 233. 1985–1993. Darwin Wash Test Facility: contract negotiations, 1985–1993 [1 of 2].
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- 236. 1989. Junction Ranch: Delta Gate improvements, proposal, 1989.
- 237. 1991–1992. Junction Ranch: East Shot Put Project, contract proposals, 1991–1992.

Series 41: North Range—Maturango Peak Administrative Records: General Files

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- 239. 1981–1987. Junction Ranch. Water Requirements—correspondence and meeting minutes, 1981, 1987.
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- 262. 1993. Darwin Wash Test Facility: maps, correspondence, and handwritten notes, 1993.

Series 42: North Range—Maturango Peak Administrative Records: Range Access/Security Badging Files

- 263. 1979–1990. Junction Ranch: memorandums and correspondence, 1979–1990.
- 264. 1984–1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: notes, visitor clearance information and memorandums, 1984–1989.
- 265. 1991. Junction Ranch—East Shot Put Project: Select Range Access, 1991

Series 43: North Range—Maturango Peak Administrative Records: Interested Parties Consultation Files

- 266. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: correspondence, 1989.
- 267. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Range, 1989.

Series 44: North Range—Maturango Peak Administrative Records: Section 106 Consultation Files

- 268. 1986. Darwin Wash Test Facility: handwritten notes, 1986.
- 269. 1988. Junction Ranch: Figure 8 Race Track Project: correspondence, 1988.
- 270. 1988. Proposed Figure 8 Track at Carricut Lake, 1988.
- 271. 1989. Junction Ranch Fiber Optic Cable Project: correspondence, 1989.
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Series 45: North Range—Maturango Peak Background Material

- 276. 1933; 1985–1987. Darwin Wash Test Facility: newspaper and magazine articles, 1933; 1985–1987 [photographs and oversized maps removed].
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- 283. 1984. Junction Ranch. North 40 Cultural Resources Survey. Field notes.
- 284. 1985. Junction Ranch/Carricut Lake. South 40 Fence Survey. Biological survey and map.
- 285. 1985–1987. Darwin Wash Test Facility: field reports, 1985–1987 [photograph removed].
- 286. 1986. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Preliminary Environmental Assessment and notes for CA-INY-2847 (DEVO 8), 1986.
- 287. 1986. Junction Ranch: Ground Plane Radar Measuring Facility Project—field notes and maps [oversized maps removed].
- 288. 1988. Junction Ranch/Carricut Lake. Field notes and maps [oversized maps removed].
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- 290. 1988. Junction Ranch/Carricut Lake. Test Trenches.

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- 292. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Feature 1, CA-INY-2845, feature record, 1989.
- 293. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Feature 2, Rock Art over Cache (CA-INY-2844), 1989.
- 294. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: field mapping data used by contractor, 1989.
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- 297. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: TAC field notes, 1989.
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- 299. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: CA-INY-2844 feature forms, 1989.
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- 301. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Unit 1, CA-INY-2844, excavation records, 1989.
- 302. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Unit 1, Feature 3, CA-INY-2844, 1989.
- 303. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Unit 2, CA-INY-2844, excavation records, 1989.
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- 308. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Unit 1, CA-INY-2847, excavation records, 1989.
- 309. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Unit 1 profile, CA-INY-2947, 1989.
- 310. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Unit 2, CA-INY-2847, excavation records, 1989.
- 311. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Unit 2, records and burial records for CA-INY-2847, 1989.

- 312. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Unit 2 Burial records for CA-INY-2847, 1989.
- 313. 1989. Junction Ranch/Darwin Wash Area: Native American Oral Histories, microcassettes and transcripts [audiovisual material removed].
- 314. 1989. Junction Ranch: Fiber Optic Cable Project—field notes and isolate records.
- 315. 1989. Junction Ranch: Load Star Test Range Improvement Project—field notes and maps [oversized map removed].
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- 317. 1989; 1993. Darwin Wash Test Facility: CA-INY-2847 completed feature forms, 1989; 1993.
- 318. 1989–1993. Darwin Wash Test Facility: contractor mapping data, 1989–1993.

Box 5

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- 320. 1989. Artifact Catalog for site CA-INY-2845.
- 321. 1989. Darwin Wash Test Facility: Gothars Feature Descriptions, 1989.
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- 324. 1989; 1993. Darwin Wash Test Facility: CA-INY-2844 original catalog and updated catalog, 1989, 1993.
- 325. 1989; 1993. Darwin Wash Test Facility: CA-INY-2845 original catalog and updated catalog, 1989, 1993.
- 326. 1989; 1993. Darwin Wash Test Facility: CA-INY-2847 original catalog and updated catalog, 1989, 1993.
- 327. 1992. Darwin Wash Test Facility: index of perishables at Resurrection Shelter (CA-INY-2844). Accession #631, 1992.

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- 364. 1991. Clay, Vickie. Progress Reports for Junction Ranch: East Shot Put Project, Select Test Range Areas, 1991.
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Series 49: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: ARPA Permits

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- 374. 1985–1986. Correspondence, 1985–1986.
- 375. 1986. Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Leasehold Activities: correspondence, 1986.
- 376. 1987. Navy II Lands: Request for permit, 1987.
- 377. 1989. "John Williams Affair," memorandum, 1989.
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- 381. 1992. Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Lease CA-113384. Proposed Scope of Work, Archaeological Resource Protection Act Permit and Approval. Basin Research Associates, 1992.

Box 6

Series 50: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: Contract Files

- 382. 1983–1984. Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area: correspondence, handwritten notes, and maps, 1983–1984 [oversized maps removed].
- 383. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs: Scopes of Work—estimates and negotiations, 1984.
- 384. 1984. Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area: Treatment of Cultural Resources, Proposal and guidelines, 1984.
- 385. 1985. Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area: Notice of Intent to Conduct Geothermal Resource Exploration Operations, 1985.
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- 388. 1990. Sugarloaf Archaeological District: Contract development and supporting documentation, 1990.
- 389. 1990. Sugarloaf Archaeological District: Cultural Resource Management Plan, correspondence to contractor, 1990.

Series 51: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: General Files

- 390. 1978. Coso Hot Springs: National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 1978.
- 391. 1983. Archaeological Encroachment, memorandum regarding, 1983.
- 392. 1983. Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area: Research design and handwritten notes, 1983.
- 393. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs: National Register of Historic Places nomination—contractor support files.

- 394. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs: National Register of Historic Places—correspondence, and notes, 1984–1985.
- 395. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs: National Register of Historic Places—nomination, correspondence, and notes, 1988–1989.
- 396. 1984–1986. Grant Lyddon: correspondence, handwritten notes, maps, and recommendations of site holes, 1984–1986.
- 397. 1985. Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area: correspondence, 1985.
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- 400. 1988–1989. Sugarloaf Archaeological District: Cultural Resources Management Plan—comments on drafts, 1988–1989.
- 401. 1988–1989. Sugarloaf Archaeological District: Cultural Resources Management Plan—review comments, correspondence, handwritten notes, and meeting agendas, 1988–1989.
- 402. 1989. Memorandums, 1989.
- 403. 1990. Sugarloaf Archaeological District: National Historic Places Nomination—request for document review, 1990.

Series 52: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: Memorandum of Understanding/ Memorandums of Agreement

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- 405. 1979. Navy Geothermal Development Program: Programmatic memorandum of agreement, 1979.
- 406. 1987. Cactus Flats Test Area: Memorandum of understanding for the use of the area, correspondence and notes.

Series 53: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: Range Access/Security Badging Files

- 407. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs: correspondence, 1984.
- 408. 1989. Closure of Coso Hot Springs, 1989.

Series 54: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: Interested Parties Consultation Files

- 409. 1989. Consultation with Shoshone Elders at Coso Hot Springs, 1989.
- 410. 1989. Sugarloaf Archaeological District: Cultural Resource Management Plan meeting notices and agendas, 1989.

Series 55: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: Section 106 Consultation Files

- 411. 1986. Correspondence and curricula vitae from Bruce Love, 1986.
- 412. 1988. Coso Geothermal Area Cultural Resource Management Plan, 1988.
- 413. 1988. Navy II Contract Lands: correspondence, 1988.
- 414. 1988. Navy II Lands, 1988.
- 415. 1988. Navy II Residual Lands, 1988
- 416. 1989. Coso Hot Springs: correspondence, 1989.
- 417. 1990. Sugarloaf Archaeological District: Cultural Resource Management Plan—correspondence, 1990.

Series 56: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: Section 110 Consultation Files

- 418. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs: correspondence and notes, 1988–1989.
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- 422. 1990. Historic Structures at Coso Hot Springs, 1990.
- 423. 1990. Sugarloaf Archaeological District: correspondence, 1990.

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- 429. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs: National Register of Historic Places Nomination—field notes.
- 430. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs: National Register of Historic Places Nomination—Mapping Data [oversized map removed].
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- 433. 1986. Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area: field notes, 1986.
- 434. 1986. Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area: field notes, 1986.
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- 436. 1987. Horse Trap at Cactus Flats: field notes.
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- 438. 1983. Groundstone [sic] Site (CA-INY-1923): surface debitage catalog, 1983.
- 439. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs National Register of Historic Places Nomination: artifact catalogs, maps, and notes.
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- 447. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs National Register of Historic Places Nomination: CA-INY-174, lithics.
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- 453. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs National Register of Historic Places Nomination: CA-SBR-50, plan map and schematic plan-view maps [oversized maps removed].
- 454. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs National Register of Historic Places Nomination: shelter maps.
- 455. 1984. Cactus Flats and Pothunter Springs National Register of Historic Places Nomination: soil maps for CA-INY-174.
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475. 1987. Sugarloaf Mountain—Exploratory Drilling Project II and Unit #1 Project:

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- 476. 1988. Cultural Resource Investigations for Shallow Underground Tunnel/Chamber Explosive Test Facility [Dames & Moore database on one 5.25 inch-floppy disk].

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- 480. 1981. Elston, Robert G., and Cashion Calloway. The Archaeological Reconnaissance of Seven Proposed Shallow Temperature Gradient Hole Location in the Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, China Lake California. Report written for Occidental Geothermal, Inc., 1981.
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Findings Summary

hree repositories are currently housing NAWS China Lake collections: the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, and the installation's archaeological lab. Associated-documentation collections are at these three repositories, as well as at Intermountain Research, Silver City, Nevada, and at the San Diego offices of Dames and Moore. NAWS China Lake is currently making arrangements to have all collections and associated documentation transferred to the Ellis Street archaeological lab. Disposition of the material held by the Maturango Museum has not yet been decided. Because of these circumstances, building evaluations were conducted only at the Maturango Museum and the Ellis Street archaeological lab. An evaluation of artifacts and associated documentation was conducted for all identified collections, regardless of their physical location.

From the evaluations, the following can be concluded:

- Only one repository housing NAWS China Lake collections approaches the standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79.
- Collections should be brought together into one repository (or no more than two repositories) to achieve proper care.
- All NAWS China Lake collections require at least partial rehabilitation, but approximately 90 percent of the collections require complete rehabilitation.
- Approximately 50 percent of the associated documentation has been archivally rehabilitated. The other 50 percent still requires stabilization, arrangement, and description.

 Management controls, and a master collection inventory and database, for NAWS China Lake collections do not exist and should be created immediately.

Summary of Repositories

Structures that function as archaeological curation repositories can be divided into four general types or classes: collection facilities, university classrooms or laboratories, museums, and office buildings. Half of these repositories were neither designed as nor adapted to the requirements of a modern curation center. In most cases, institutions use whatever space they can acquire from their governing bodies, often lacking the financial capability to acquire additional space suitable for collections-management needs.

The Ellis Street laboratory facility is not suitable as a permanent curatorial facility. The Maturango Museum would be an excellent choice as a permanent facility for NAWS China Lake collections. This would require an MOA and financial support from the Navy.

Assessment

Maintenance

Both repositories receive some measure of maintenance. The NAWS China Lake archaeological lab is maintained irregularly. It is cleaned only sporadically, and dust-covered boxes and shelves are normal. In addition, this repository

has artifact-storage areas that contain such other materials as supplies, oversized artifacts, and general clutter. These materials (1) are a fire hazard, (2) introduce pests into the collections area, and (3) serve to impede the movement of collections within the facility.

The Maturango Museum is maintained regularly by museum staff. For security reasons, the curator usually cleans the collections-storage area. Although the collections-storage area is small, it was clean at the time of the evaluation, and there was no evidence of damage to collections.

Environmental Controls

Environmental monitoring and adequate environmental controls are in place at the Maturango Museum. It can be difficult to control humidity levels at the museum, but the staff closely monitors these. Both repositories are heated and airconditioned. Unfortunately, at the installation, these systems are used only when staff are in the building. Humidity and temperature is not monitored at the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab. Fluctuations in temperature and humidity have contributed, and will continue to contribute, to damage to the collections and associated records.

Pest Management

The Maturango Museum has an integrated pestmanagement program in place. Control measures include (1) the spraying of insecticide by a professional company twice a month, (2) the use of sticky traps, and (3) close monitoring of the collections-storage area. The NAWS China Lake archaeological lab is sprayed with an insecticide whenever the installation archaeologist notes pest infestations. The chemicals used, their frequency of use, and the attendant hazard to personnel and collections are beyond the scope of this report, but their use is not recommended and should be investigated.

Security

Access to collections is limited to a select number of employees at both repositories. The Maturango Museum meets federal standards for the security of archaeological collections. Minimal standards include intrusion alarms, motion detectors, limited access, absence of windows, and dead bolt locks on doors. The installation repository has poor security on windows and does not have motion detectors installed.

Fire Detection and Suppression

The NAWS China Lake archaeological lab has neither fire-detection nor fire-suppression devices. The Maturango Museum has a fire-detection system, but does not have a fire-suppression system.

Artifact Storage

Neither repository has completely prepared federal artifact collections for long-term curation. The Maturango Museum does not receive funding from the Navy to upgrade NAWS China Lake collections. Overall, most of the primary containers are acidic-cardboard boxes of various sizes that were frequently compressed and torn. Primary containers do not include adequate or consistent label information. More than 75 percent of the secondary containers observed are not recommended and contribute to artifact deterioration. Types of secondary containers include resealable 4-mil plastic bags, acidic-paper bags, small acidic boxes, film vials, and glass jars of various sizes. Label information on these containers is inconsistent, and in some cases has worn off and been lost. The wide variety of nonarchival containers has led to a loss of inventory control, and continuation of these conditions eventually will contribute to the deterioration of the collections. It will be necessary to address the level to which the artifacts will be processed and labeled. NAWS China Lake could address this issue by creating and adopting field-curation standards and minimum standards for the acceptance of collections. This would place more responsibility on investigating organizations to consistently and uniformly process these materials in a fashion acceptable to the installation and in compliance with 36 CFR Part 79.

Human Skeletal Remains

Materials subject to NAGPRA are curated at both repositories. There is no evidence to indicate that any human skeletal remains from NAWS China Lake are on loan to outside institutions for exhibits or analyses. Consultation with Native Americans who may be affiliated with NAGPRA-related materials from NAWS China Lake is mandatory for compliance. The St. Louis District recommends that NAWS China Lake obtain guidance from their office of counsel regarding consultation with Native Americans. Furthermore, an expert in this subject should review the collections for the presence of NAGPRA Section 6 items and review the draft NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. After these documents are finalized, they should be sent to the appropriate Native American tribes, to U.S. Navy Headquarters, and to the National Park Service's departmental consulting archaeologist.

Records Storage

NAWS China Lake associated records encompass at least 80.5 linear feet. Although NAWS China Lake has arranged to rehabilitate 21 linear feet of documentation, neither repository has implemented archival-quality protocols. Neither repository has duplicated the collection to create a copy to be stored elsewhere. Other than the 21 linear feet that was rehabilitated, the paper documents are not housed in acid-free folders. Maps are not always stored flat in metal cases, and photographic materials have not been isolated and stored in chemically inert sleeves. Systematic inventories of records and photographs do not exist at either of the repositories.

Environmental controls that meet the federal standards in 36 CFR Part 79 exists at only one of the repositories, the Maturango Museum. Records at the other repository, the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab, are subject to severe temperature and humidity fluctuations. Archive materials readily absorb and release moisture, leading to expansion and contraction, dimensional changes that accelerate deterioration and promote major visible damage such as cockling paper, flaking ink, warped covers on books, and cracked emulsion on photographs. The remaining

associated documentation should be immediately rehabilitated to prevent further damage to these valuable resources. All documentation should be stored in an environmentally controlled area so that further degradation does not occur.

Collections-Management Standards

Basic collections-management tools (e.g., accession records; inventories; and written policies and procedures for curation, records management, and loans) are partially in place at both repositories. Neither of the examined repositories entrusted with the care of the national heritage of the region has a long-term plan for the management of the resources. This responsibility must be honored by the federal managers and must be corrected immediately. Failure to meet elementary curation needs and responsibilities has led to substandard care for many of the NAWS China Lake collections.

Summary

Neither repository is in total compliance with the standards mandated by 36 CFR Part 79. The Maturango Museum fulfills all but two requirements—a fire-suppression system and humidity controls are not in place. Unless funding becomes available, the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab is unsuited for the curation of archaeological collections and associated documentation.

A final measure of the care afforded collections can be ascertained by examining the professional staff devoted to collections management. Only the Maturango Museum employs a curator. Such a position would have to be created at NAWS China Lake if the facility is to meet federal standards.

Prior to this collections assessment, NAWS China Lake did not know the extent, locations, or conditions of all their archaeological collections. NAWS China Lake personnel should be commended for recognizing this problem and addressing it, but action must be taken to protect our national heritage now that specific deficiencies have been identified.

Recommendations

he following general recommendations are submitted for bringing all NAWS China Lake collections into compliance with the mandates of 36 CFR Part 79 and NAGPRA. A comprehensive plan for curation compliance includes the following nine points.

Develop a Plan of Action

A plan of action must address at least four points: (1) long-term housing of the collections and records, (2) rehabilitation of the artifact collections, (3) rehabilitation of the associated records not rehabilitated during this project, and (4) management of data.

Comply with NAGPRA

Major tasks associated with NAGPRA compliance include an examination of the NAWS China Lake collection for human skeletal remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. Some of the tasks required for compliance with NAGPRA were completed during this project. The completed tasks include the following.

- 1. Performed a box-by-box search to identify the NAGPRA-related materials.
- 2. Reviewed available collections documentation to determine information related to the acquisition of each object, the place each object was acquired, if applicable, how they were

acquired, and the antiquity of the material, if known.

- 3. Produced draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letter based on the results of the review of the collections and available documentation. During the project, no NAGPRA Section 6 items were found by the St. Louis District. If such items are discovered in the future, however, the NAGPRA Section 6 Summary notification should include the following.
- a. Information concerning unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.
- b. An estimate of the number of objects in the collection.
- c. A description of the kinds of objects included in the collection with, where readily ascertainable, reference to the means and dates of acquisition and locations from which the collections came.
- d. If available, information relevant to identifying lineal descendants and cultural affiliation.

The requirements of the November 16, 1993, NAGPRA deadline was met; the summary information forwarded to NAWS China Lake personnel is included in Appendix 4. Much of the information needed for the November 16, 1995, NAGPRA deadline may be extracted from the inventory produced by the St. Louis District. The following elements are necessary for the formal NAGPRA inventory.

- 1. Information concerning human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects.
- 2. An item-by-item listing of all human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects that are

identified as being culturally affiliated with one or more present-day Native American tribes.

- 3. A list of all the human skeletal remains and associated objects for which no present-day Native American tribe can be determined.
- 4. Accession and catalog entries of the human skeletal remains with which funerary objects were associated.
- 5. If known, information related to the acquisition of each object, including the name of the person and/or organization for whom the object was obtained, the date the object was acquired, the place the object was acquired, the means of acquisition, and the antiquity of the human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects.
- 6. A description of each set of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects, including dimensions, materials, and photographic documentation.

Additionally, the following task is recommend to be performed at both repositories holding NAWS China Lake collections:

Conduct an evaluation of the human skeletal remains that includes a detailed skeletal inventory listing the elements present, their completeness, and condition; basic description of physical characteristics, stature, and morphology of the skeletal remains; estimates of age and gender; and observations of any pathological conditions, cultural modifications, and evidence of life activities or trauma that might bear evidence on the cultural affiliation of the remains or the context from which they were recovered. Once the Section 5 data is finalized, it should be forwarded to the U.S. Navy Headquarters for submission to the National Park Service.

Develop a Formal Archives- Management Program

A plan of action must be immediately developed to establish archives-deficiency priorities within NAWS China Lake. Following this survey, all records that have not undergone rehabilitation must be brought together and rehabilitated to

comply with existing federal guidelines and modern archival-preservation standards. Archives rehabilitation includes the following eight steps.

- 1. Develop an archival inventory-management program that uses microcomputer technology.
- 2. Inventory and catalog all associated records to standards consistent with those of a professional museum. This step includes the creation of a definitive finding aid that is compatible with the finding aid included in this report.
- 3. Using an appropriate professional staff, institute and carry out a long-term conservation program for appropriate records.
- 4. Conserve significant records that are currently at risk, particularly photographic and cartographic records.
- 5. Transfer general records into acid-free folders and appropriate archival storage units.
- 6. Place photographs, negatives, and slides into archival, polyethylene sleeves; acid-free envelopes; and appropriate storage units.
- 7. Catalog and curate large-scale maps and oversized documents in metal map cases.
- 8. Produce a duplicate of all associated records and store this copy in a separate location.

Continuation of the rehabilitation efforts and the proper management of these resources will provide opportunities for scholars, students, and the public to benefit from the information contained in these records—a major public benefit that is not currently being realized. NAWS China Lake is to be commended for the initial archives-rehabilitation project, but this effort must continue if these resources are to be preserved for future use.

Rehabilitate Existing Artifact Collections

A priority based on physical condition must be assigned to NAWS China Lake collections. The inventory in Appendix 5, which describes the curation status of the primary and secondary containers and the general types of material

classes present, will assist NAWS China Lake personnel with general inventory control and in establishing rehabilitation priorities. When priorities have been established, the collections must be cataloged and rehabilitated to professional museum standards. Rehabilitation must include the following four stages.

- 1. Catalog all artifact collections to a standard consistent with those of a professional museum.
- 2. Label and package artifacts to one consistent standard and place them in archivally stable containers.
- 3. Using an appropriate professional staff, implement a long-term conservation program for the materials, particularly perishable items.
- 4. Develop a collections manual to aid in the management of archaeological collections.

These steps will result in the stabilization and preservation of existing collections and will ensure management of the collections in the most cost-efficient manner for the federal tax-payer. Proper management of these collections will ensure that scholars, students, and the public have access to, and benefit from, NAWS China Lake archaeological collections, which presently do not approach their potential for use.

Bring Collections Together

A plan of action for the long-term care of collections and associated records must be adopted by NAWS China Lake. In this era of cost-efficiency, the St. Louis District recommends bringing collections together in a facility that is regionally based or federally owned and was constructed specifically for the curation and long-term management of archaeological collections.

Develop Cooperative Agreements

To defray costs, NAWS China Lake is encouraged to develop cooperative agreements with other agencies to share the costs of building

maintenance and collections rehabilitation. Cooperative agreements provide opportunities for joint ventures between and among federal agencies with similar curation requirements.

Dedicate Space for Storage of Collections

Following the adoption of a curation strategy, NAWS China Lake must assemble a plan of action that identifies how their curation facility will function. Space must be dedicated strictly for curating archaeological collections and associated records. Office, research, and work areas must be separate from this task area. Space that is used both as storage and work areas is not acceptable. Minimum curation standards must include the following four points.

- 1. Storage space should be environmentally adequate to maintain stable temperature and humidity levels, in addition to maintaining environmental requirements required for the types of objects being curated.
- 2. Storage space should minimize the number of exterior walls, windows, and doors in order to:
- a. decrease the chance of condensation on walls and windows during seasonal temperature changes,
 - b. enhance security, and
 - c. increase energy efficiency.
- 3. Water lines associated with fire-suppression systems are the only kind of overhead pipes to be allowed in the collections-storage area. Water and sewer pipes should be removed from that area.
- 4. Storage areas should be large enough to accommodate existing collections, as well as projected growth needs.

Establish a Proper Curation Facility

If NAWS China Lake does not wish to bring collections together or develop cooperative agreements with other agencies as discussed above, then a proper facility must be dedicated on the installation. The archaeological lab currently used for storage of collections and associated documentation is woefully inadequate for the curation of archaeological materials. Minimally, the following six actions must be taken.

- 1. Rearrange the walls in the facility to create a more efficient use of space. Areas should be dedicated specifically for:
 - a. collections storage,
 - b. documentation storage,
 - c. photographic and audiovisual storage,
 - d. storage of perishable items,
 - e. offices,
 - f. use by researchers, and
 - g. processing and work areas.
- 2. Proper storage units (e.g., enameled-metal shelving units) must be purchased for both artifact storage and storage of associated documentation.
- 3. Environmental controls must be installed that will enable staff to monitor and control both humidity and temperature. Zones must be established in photograph-storage areas and perishable-items-storage areas where more specific controls are in place.
- 4. A fire-detection and -suppression system must be installed that will meet the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79.
- 5. Install proper security measures on all windows in the facility. Doors with key locks must be installed in rebuilt collections-storage areas to prevent unauthorized entry to these areas.
- 6. Implement a consistent, integrated pestmanagement and maintenance program for the facility.

The above requirements are the absolute minimum actions necessary for compliance with the minimum standards of 36 CFR Part 79.

Full-Time Manager for Archaeological Collections

It is imperative that a collections manager be hired to care for the archaeological collections. This person should have professional qualifications and prior experience in collections management. Collections managers minimally are responsible for the following seven tasks.

- 1. Ensuring that adequate written policies and procedures are in place and are shared so that staff have appropriate guidance.
- 2. Ensuring that management records are kept current, complete, properly monitored, and readily available to researchers.
- 3. Managing a computerized database.
- 4. Ensuring that artifacts can be easily located.
- 5. Ensuring that objects are properly labeled.
- 6. Ensuring that the artifacts and records are maintained under physically secure conditions, whether in storage, on exhibit, or under study.
- 7. Performing periodic inventories and inspections of collections and records to ensure their long-term survival.

The St. Louis District regards all the aforementioned recommendations as the minimum tasks that must be addressed in order to bring NAWS China Lake into compliance with federal standards for archaeological curation.

APPENDIX 1

Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), St. Louis District, and Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California

- 1. General. Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake requires qualified technical support to inventory and evaluate federally owned and administered archaeological collections. These inventory and evaluation efforts are required under authority provided in Public Law 89-664, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Public Law 96-95, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; Public Law 101-601, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990; 36 CFR Parts 66, 68, and 79; and 32 CFR Part 229. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, has been designated a Corps-Wide Center of Expertise for Curation of Archaeological Collections. Use of St. Louis District expertise by NAWS China Lake will allow NAWS China Lake to meet federally mandated completion dates relative to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.
- 2. Purpose. The purpose of this memorandum of agreement is to obtain for the NAWS China Lake needed archaeological curation and collections management technical support from the St. Louis District of USACE.
- 3. Statement of Work. The St. Louis District will provide technical assistance in accomplishing curation of archaeological collections as outlined

- in the attached implementation plan, Exhibit A incorporated herein by reference.
- 4. Resources. To facilitate execution of this assignment, NAWS China Lake will provide to the USACE, St. Louis District, sufficient obligational authority to cover anticipated work. Within 30 calendar days following the initial conference meeting and within every 45-day period thereafter, progress reports shall be submitted to NAWS China Lake by USACE. These reports will contain details of work accomplished and expenditures to date. Each month USACE will bill NAWS China Lake for expenditures incurred.
- 5. Termination. NAWS China Lake may terminate this agreement at any time by giving 30 days written notice to the St. Louis District of USACE. Upon receipt of the notice, the USACE, St. Louis District, shall (1) immediately discontinue all services affected (unless the notice directs otherwise), (2) within 30 days deliver to NAWS China Lake all data, drawings, summaries, reports or other information and materials accumulated in performing this work, whether completed or in process, and (3) within 45 days return all remaining funds to NAWS China Lake.

APPENDIX 2

Proposal for Amendment of Memorandum of Agreement and Scope of Work for Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act Implementation Plan, Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, November 8, 1994

Proposed Amendment

Proposed is an amendment to the existing Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Scope of Work (Scope) for the Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake NAGPRA Implementation Plan. The MOA and Scope represent a binding agreement between NAWS China Lake and the US Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Technical Center of Expertise (SLD/TCX) signed September 21, 1992.

Nothing in this proposed amendment will impact the principal, primary purpose of the MOA and Scope: compliance with the statutory requirements of Public Law 101-601, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. The proposed amendment will modify the overall objective and tasks specified in the Scope at paragraph 3.2.4, "Inspection, Evaluation and Organization of Associated Documentation Collections." If amended, the Scope will be redirected to complete the process of documentation rehabilitation on those NAWS China Lake data sets that have already been treated to initial sorting by SLD/TCX. This body of documentation has been estimated and reported by SLD/TCX as representing approximately 70 percent of the entire aggregate of associated documentation (as defined in the Scope).

Under this proposed amendment, all remaining NAWS data sets not yet initially sorted by SLD/TCX will be withdrawn from the process and withheld from any further consideration under the MOA and amended Scope. This body of documentation is identified as: (1) an estimated 15 feet³ of photographic collections and records; (2) an estimated 22 feet³ of project files, records and documents; and (3) all oversized materials contained in map case file drawers. This proposed amendment will allow for the timely completion of all principal tasks associated with the MOA and Scope, and, to the extent possible, facilitate satisfactory accomplishment within existing resource (e.g. labor and funding) levels.

Purpose and Justification

Recent internal project reviews at both NAWS China Lake and SLD/TCX have identified specific conditions surrounding the documentation-rehabilitation tasks that justify MOA and Scope amendments at this time. Both the NAWS China Lake and SLD/TCX teams are in agreement that the size, complexity, and amount of associated documentation at NAWS China Lake exceeds that originally estimated or contemplated at the time of formulating the Scope. Although efforts supporting NAGPRA objectives and goals have been successfully completed, documentation-

rehabilitation tasks continue, with approximately 30 percent of all associated documentation remaining.

Following an unscheduled delay (November–December 1993) in task performance requested by NAWS China Lake, SLD/TCX transmitted a letter progress report with two alternative proposals for revising the remaining work schedule; both these proposals identified specific funding shortfalls depending on the manner of the revised approach.

The SLD/TCX proposals have been reviewed by the NAWS China Lake personnel responsible for NAWS China Lake's NAGPRA Implementation Plan. Both plans follow the format and requirements requested by NAWS China Lake personnel and agreed to by SLD/TCX. The retrieval system for the archives is based on a locational (i.e., geographic) reference that can only be achieved with the support of NAWS China Lake personnel. With only one individual available from NAWS China Lake to provide support in this approach, all progress has proven excruciatingly difficult—almost unattainable. To proceed within the framework of either of the SLD/TCX proposals will require an unequivocal com-

mitment to the time frames and dedicated performance schedules identified in the proposed approaches. NAWS China Lake personnel cannot presently be detailed to this task because of more pressing assignments.

Under the proposed modification: (1) SLD/TCX personnel will travel to NAWS China Lake on March 7, 1994, to complete the archival rehabilitation of the NAWS China Lake data sets that have been initially sorted. This material will be archivally processed. (2) Finding aids and a bibliography will be developed and included in the final report, along with the archaeological components of the NAGPRA Implementation Plan already completed. (3) The archaeological components include an inventory listing each box's contents by topology, and emphasizes materials that have the potential for repatriation to Native Americans. (4) SLD/TCX will submit a draft of this report to NAWS China Lake personnel by June 30, 1994. (5) NAWS China Lake personnel will review the draft and return it to SLD/TCX by July 31, 1994. (6) The final report will be submitted by September 30, 1994.

Memorandum of Agreement for Storage of Archaeological Collections, Maturango Museum

The Maturango Museum will accept for storage prehistoric and historical-period collections from archaeological sites in the upper Mojave Desert. As defined by the museum, the upper Mojave Desert is bounded on the west by the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Kern River valley, on the north by Owens Valley, on the south by Antelope Valley, and on the east by Death Valley. Collections from areas adjacent to this will be accepted if they fall within the scope of a single project and should be housed with the collections to maintain the integrity of the data.

The following conditions apply to the storage of collections:

- 1. An accession number must be obtained from the museum prior to cataloging. The collection must be cleaned, identified, catalogued, and analyzed by the contractor prior to storage. All individual tools, containers, and fragments thereof (e.g., sherds) should have the accession and catalog number placed on them. Lots of flakes, bone, or other non-tool items from the same provenience may be placed in heavy-duty, plastic, zip-lock bags or vials and the whole contents cataloged as one item. A tag with the accession and catalog number should be placed inside the bag. If non-see through containers are used for storage, the accession and catalog number must be placed on the outside of the containers. Paper bags or light-duty "baggies" should not be used because they are subject to damage and deterioration.
- 2. In general, artifacts will be labeled with their accession number followed by a sequential artifact or catalog number (e.g., 92.28.1). Other artifact or catalog numbering systems may be used,

but in all cases the accession number must precede the artifact or catalog designation.

- 3. Collections should be boxed in heavy-duty, double-bottomed 15-inches-long-by-12-inches-wide-by-10-inches-high, acid-free storage boxes. Items that are too large to box should be clearly and permanently labeled with the relevant site and catalog numbers.
- 4. Boxes must be labeled on the outside with the site number, the accession number, and the catalog numbers of the contents of the boxes.
- 5. Perishable artifacts should be boxed separately, with "PERISHABLE CONTENTS" on the outside of the box.
- 6. The collection should be accompanied by all appropriate reports, catalogs, site records, maps, and notes. Computer discs may be supplied, but collections will not be accepted without a paper copy.
- 7. The museum should be notified of the total size of the collections at least two weeks prior to the delivery of the collections.
- 8. Upon receipt of the collection, the contractor and the museum will jointly agree on the volume of prehistoric and historical-period objects, completeness of labeling, and the completeness of accompanying records. The museum will store the collection when the aforementioned are agreed upon.
- 9. Payment for storage services will be made by the contractor within 30 days from the date when an itemized invoice is received by the contractor.

Address

museum under this agreement will consist of maintaining a retrieval system, storage, and preservation of collections in such form and manner that the said objects will be available for study and examination by the public.	per foot ³ for storage of packaged and prepared archaeological objects. This agreement pertains to collections that result from contract services performed in the year(s) for the site The contract may be canceled by either party with 30 days written notice.
This agreement executed by:	
Name/Signature	Date
Title Maturango Museum 100 E. Los Flores Street Ridgecrest, CA 93555	
Name/Signature	Date
Title	
Organization	

APPENDIX 4

NAGPRA Section 6 Letters

October 4, 1993

Curation and Archives Analysis Section Planning Division

Mr. John O'Gara Head, Resources Management Office Code C08081 71 Parsons Street Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California 93555-6001

Dear Mr. O'Gara:

Enclosed is the summary letter that is necessary for compliance for the November 16, 1993, deadline of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101-601). This letter documents only Native American human remains and associated funerary objects that are held by Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake.

The letter lists four separate collections; the Darwin Wash and Renegade Canyon collections are stored on base, and the Chapman Cave and Ray Cave materials are kept at the Maturango Museum in Ridgecrest. All four of the collections contain human remains.

Please feel free to make any changes to the letter that your office considers necessary. If you have any questions regarding the summary letter, please contact me or Teresa Militello, (314) 331-8465.

Sincerely,

Michael K. Trimble, Ph.D. Chief, Curation and Archives Analysis Section

cc: William Eckhardt

September 29, 1993

Chairman or Authorized Official Indian Tribe Street State

Dear Chair:

I write to inform you that evidence of Section 6 Summary items, unassociated funerary objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and sacred objects, has not been identified in archaeological collections recovered from the boundaries of Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California. This notification is required by Section 6 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101-106).

However, the presence of Section 5 Inventory items, human remains and associated funerary objects that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with your Indian Tribe has been recognized. Our collections include archaeological items and human remains recovered within the area recognized by the Indian Claims Commission as being part of your Indian Tribe's aboriginal territory. The majority of the collections were made by Dr. Timothy Hillebrand during his excavations in the early 1970s at Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California.

The collections are as follows:

- (1) Sites 5-INY-1534A, 5-INY-1534B, Chapman 1 and 2 Collections: human remains, burial soil samples, bone tools, fabric fragments, basketry, lithic material, botanical remains, faunal remains, worked wood, and charcoal.
- (2) Site 5-INY-349, Ray Cave Collection: human remains, burial soil samples, basketry, fabric fragments, lithic material, faunal remains, and worked wood.
 - (3) Site 5-INY-2847, Darwin Wash Collection: human remains.
 - (4) Site 5-INY-8f, Renegade Canyon: human remains.

Please feel free to contact William Eckhardt, Environmental Branch, NAWS China Lake at (619) 927-1528 regarding the identification and potential repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects in this collection that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with your Indian Tribe. You are invited to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these items. We look forward to working together with you.

Sincerely,

William Eckhardt Base Archaeologist

APPENDIX 5

Draft NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory for NAWS China Lake Collections

Item: Human remains Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Burial 1 was a cremation burial. Only a portion of the axial skeletal parts were articulated, including a fragment of the pelvis and a few vertebrae. The robust brow ridge suggests an adult male.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s. The collection is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 43, 44 **Suggested Date Range of Site:**

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Items: Pieces of twined basketry

Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Found directly above the articu-

lated remains of Burial 1.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 44

Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Items: Two metates Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Found among the stones of what

may be a cairn over Burial 1.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 44

Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Item: Human remains
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Burial 2 is a cremation burial. The cranium fragments are the remains of an

adolescent.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s. The collection is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 44

Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Item: Split piece of carrizo

Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Found in close proximity to Bur-

ial 2, but direct association is tenuous.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California

Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 44 Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Item: Potsherd
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Found in close proximity to Burial 2, but direct association is tenuous. **Geographic Location:** Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California **Collection History:** Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the

1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 44 Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Items: Pieces of twisted basketry

Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Found in close proximity to Burial 2, but direct association is tenuous. **Geographic Location:** Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California **Collection History:** Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the

1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 44 Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Item: Human remains Accession Number: 168 Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Burial 3 probably was a recent inhumation. The remains are partially mummified. Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s. The collection is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.

Cultural Affiliation: Possibly Shoshonean Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 44, 45 Suggested Date Range of Sites:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Item: Human remains Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: A sternum and a clavicle were

found in Cache Pit 3.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the

1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 49

Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Item: Wool trousers Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Found in Cache Pit 3.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the

1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 49, 75 Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Items: Cotton patch containing ground hematite

Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A **Description:** Found in Cache 3.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the

1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 49

Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Item: Basket

Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Coiled basket, coiled clockwise, "S"-slanted binding stitches, 8 inches in diameter. Found just above the knee of Burial 3. **Geographic Location:** Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California **Collection History:** Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 45,

46, 72

Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Item: Bone awl Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Bone awl (9.3 cm long, weighs 19.0 grams) was found with Burial 3, may have been used in manufacture of coiled basketry. **Geographic Location:** Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California **Collection History:** Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 45, 73 Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Item: Fiber cordage Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Found encircling the pelvis region of Burial 3, this cordage may be the remains of what was once a rabbit-skin cloak or girdle, characteristically used by Shoshoneans. **Geographic Location:** Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California **Collection History:** Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 44

Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Items: Pair of leather moccasins

Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Found in Cache Pit 3, leather moc-

casins of two-piece manufacture.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 49, 74

Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Item: Human remains Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Burial 4 included part of a skull cap, mandible fragment, vertebra, and a

humerus fragment.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s. The collection is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 45

Suggested Date Range of Site:

5500 B.C.-A.D. 1835

Item: Human remains **Accession Number: Catalog Number:**

Site Number: 5INY1534B

Description: Burial 5 was that of an infant

found mixed with Burial 6.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 2 by Timothy Hillebrand in July 1971. The collection currently is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 45 Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 500–1850 **Item:** Arrow-shaft fragment

Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534B

Description: Found near remains called Burial 5. Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 2 by Timothy Hillebrand in the

1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 45 Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 500–1850

Item: Human remains Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534B

Description: Burial 6 was badly preserved; no field inventory was taken. The cranial fragments indicate an adult male, and the left tibia has possible trauma.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 2 by Timothy Hillebrand in July 1971. The collections currently is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 45, 46 Suggested Date Range of Sites: A.D. 500–1850

Item: Obsidian knife Accession Number: Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534B

Description: Large obsidian knife blade (14.7 by 5.7 cm, weighs 94.9 grams) found with Burial 6. **Geographic Location:** Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California **Collection History:** Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 2 by Timothy Hillebrand in July 1971. The collection currently is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 45,

Suggested Date Range of Sites: A.D. 500–1850

Items: Obsidian blade fragments

Accession Number:

Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY1534A

Description: Blade body fragment found beneath the pelvis region of Burial 6; the blade tip

was found nearby.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 45,

46, 179

Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 500–1850

Item: Human remains
Accession Number:
Catalog Number: 67.27.1
Site Number: 5INY349

Description: Burial 7 was an adult female. **Geographic Location:** Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California **Collection History:** Excavated from Ray Cave by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s. The burial is at least somewhat older than A.D. 1500. The collection is currently located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 46 Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 1650–1690

Items: Two metates Accession Number: Catalog Number: Site Number: 5INY349

Description: Found near Burial 7.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave

by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 46 Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 1650–1690

Item: Flake scraper
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 5INY349

Description: Found near Burial 7.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California

Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 46 Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 1650–1690

Item: Olivella sp. bead Accession Number: Catalog Number: Site Number: 5INY349

Description: Found near Burial 7.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave

by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 46 Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 1650–1690

Items: Two utilized obsidian flakes

Accession Number: Catalog Number: Site Number: 5INY349

Description: Found near Burial 7.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave

by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 46 Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 1650–1690

Item: Bone awl tip Accession Number: Catalog Number: Site Number: 5INY349

Description: Found near Burial 7.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave

by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 46 Suggested Date Range of Sites: A.D. 1650–1690

Items: Two obsidian projectile points

Accession Number: Catalog Number: Site Number: 5INY349

Description: Found near Burial 7.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave

by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 46 **Suggested Date Range of Site:** A.D. 1650–1690

Item: Modified faunal long bone

Accession Number: Catalog Number: Site Number: 5INY349

Description: Found near Burial 7.

Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave

by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Number: 46 Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 1650–1690

Item: Human remains Accession Number: Catalog Number: Site Number: 5INYF8

Description: Human-bone fragments. **Geographic Location:** Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California **Collection History:** These remains were excavated by Phil Wilke in Renegade Canyon in the early 1980s. The collection is located at Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Numbers: Suggested Date Range of Sites:

Item: Human remains
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:

Site Number: 5INY2847

Description: Human tibia fragments.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons
Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: These remains were excavated by C. William Clewlow from Darwin
Wash in the early 1990s. The collection is
located at Naval Air Weapons Station China

Lake, California.

Cultural Affiliation:

Corresponding Report Page Numbers:

Suggested Date Range of Sites:

APPENDIX 6

NAWS China Lake Archaeological Collections

NAWS China Lake Collections at the Installation's Archaeological Lab

Label Information/Description ^a	Container Status		Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Present
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	Material Classes Fresent
1817-1, 1821-1	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
984-1, LADWP 15-5, Box 1 of 1	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 9-1 debitage, Box 18 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7 Sugarloaf Studies, (Acc. 7), Box 24 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Field Site 4-7 debitage, IMR Box 9 of 25, Box 11 of 35	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies Acc #0007, Site 4-5 debitage, Box 21 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies Acc #0007, Field Site 4-5, Box 22 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies Acc. #0007, Field Site 13-1 debitage/cores, IMR Box 1 of 25, Box 2 of 35	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 1-10 debitage, Box 13 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7 Sugarloaf Studies, misc/lacking provenience, Box 25 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Field Site 1-10 debitage, Box 14 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Site 9-1 cores, Box 19 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-5 debitage/cores, IMR Box 17 of 25, Box 20 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 1-10 debitage, Box 17 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 1-10 debitage, Box 16 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 1-10 debitage, Box 15 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-10, Pad 12-3, Box 4 of 5	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-10, Pad 12-3, metate fragments	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-10, Pad 12-3	RR	RR	Y		lithics
984-29, Box 1 of 1, some artifacts not numbered	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, faunal remains, shell, & metal
984-33, artifacts, needs numbers, Box 1 of 1	RR	RR		Y	ceramics, glass, metal, & soil
984-37, CA-SBR-47, Units 1-6, Box 1 of 1	RR	RR	Y		lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, botanical, flotation, & charcoal
984-38, 984-43, 984-34, 984-35, 984-36, CA-SBR-49, CA-SBR-50	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, flotation, & charcoal; historical-period glass
984-39, CA-INY-174, Units 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Box 2 of 2	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, flotation, & charcoal
984-39, CA-INY-174, Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Box 1 of 2	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, & charcoal; historical-period glass
986-1-52, SA-13	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b

Label Information/Description ⁴	Container Status		_ Prehistoric	Historical-	Material Classes Present
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Period Artifacts	Material Classes Present
986-2?-135, C, SA-15	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
986-2-113, C, PA-10	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
986-2-127, CSA-8	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
986-2-133, CSA-13	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
987-134, Capehart Dump site	RR	RR		Y	ceramics, glass, metal, & faunal remain
987-136, Spangler Hills Mine, No Trinomial, Box 1 of 1	RR	RR		Y	glass & metal
987-166, Rochester Cave, INY-3415	RR	RR	Y		lithics, botanical, charcoal, & 14C
987-166, INY-3415, soil samples, ask Yohe how to process	RR	RR	Y		soil
A 1?, 986-2-49?	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
A-2, 984-7 thru 984-4, 984-21 thru 984- 4, Box 1 of 1	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics & ceramics; historica period glass, trade bead, & metal
Acc #0007, Field Site 4-7 cores, 984-7, Box 5 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Acc #588, Coso Cold Spr., (Ft. Apache), 9/30/89, Box 2 of 2	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
Acc #984-42, site number CA-SBR-48, Box 1 of 1	RR	RR	Y		lithics & charcoal
Acc #987-50-3, ACSC sign #14864, portion of redwood pole anchor, Darwin Wash	RC	RR		Y	wood
Acc #588, Coso Cold Spr, (Ft. Apache), 9/30/89, one of two	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
ADZ 4	RR	RR		Y	ceramics & metal
ADZ 4	RR	RC		Y	metal
ADZ, artifacts/notes	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, shell, glass, metal, & soil
Box 9	RR	RR	Y		lithics
3ox 24	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 27	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, & 14C
Box 1, SUTCET	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 2, SUTCET	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 3, SUTCET	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 4, SUTCET	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 5, SUTCET	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 6, SUTCET	RR	RR	Y		lithics & faunal remains
Box 1, SBR-1228 all, SBR-1246 all, SBR-1273 all, SBR-1278 all, SBR- 1282 all, SBR-1290 all, SBR-1291 all	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, faunal remains, botanical, flotation, & charcoal
Box 2, SBR-1282, MLLGSLB, 987-225-6	RR	RC	Y		ground stone
Box 4, SBR-1319, SBR-1320 all	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, noncultural stone, & charcoal
Box 5, SBR-1322 all, SBR-1324	RR	RR	Y		lithics & noncultural stone
Box 6, SBR-1324	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 10, SBR-1369	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 11, SBR-1369	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 12, SBR-1369	RR	RR	Y		lithics & noncultural stone
Box 22, SBR-1451 all, SBR-1458 all, SBR-1461 all, SBR-1462 all, SBR-1463 all, SBR-1464 all	RR	RR	Y		lithics, charcoal, & soil
Box 23, SBR-1467 all, SBR-1468 all, SBR-1469 all, SBR-1472 all	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, charcoal, flotation, & ¹⁴ C
Box 25, SBR-1471	RR	RR	Y		lithics & noncultural stone

Label Information/Description ^a	Container Status		_ Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Present
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts Artifacts	material Classes Present
Box 28, SBR-1477	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 29, SBR-1477	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 30, SBR-1477	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 31, SBR-1477	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 33, SBR-1477	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 37, SBR-1480	RR	RR	Y		lithics & faunal remains
Box 49, SBR-1485	RR	RR	Y		lithics & noncultural stone
Box 50, SBR-1485	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, botanical, & flotation
Box 53, SBR-1486	RR	RR	Y		lithics & faunal remains
Box 55, SBR-2863 all, SBR-2864 all, SBR-2865 all	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, soil, charcoal, & $^{14}\mathrm{C}$
Box 57, SHPO-defined isolates	RR	RR	Y		lithics, botanical, & flotation
CA-INY-2796, artifacts from S.T.P.s, Acc #985-5	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics, faunal remains, & ¹⁴ C; historical-period ceramics, glass, & metal
CA-INY-2847, Grant's Tomb 3, 633	RR	RR	Y		lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, & she
CA-INY-2847, Grant's Tomb 633	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Capehart Dump site, 987-134	RR	RR		Y	ceramics, metal, & brick/masonry
Capehart Dump site, 987-134	RR	RR		Y	metal
Carricut Lake manos	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
Carricut Lake Survey 1988, McDonald, 1	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
Chapman Shelter No. 1	RR	RR	Y		lithics, human feces, faunal remains, basketry, botanical, & soil/hearth samples
Coso Project, Box 1, W.P. 33-7, Coso Project, Box 2, W.P. 45-7	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 3, 33-7, Coso Project, Box 4, INY-2062	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso, Box 4, WP 85-13, Coso Project, Box 10, WP 37-18	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 6, 33-18, Coso Project, Box 5, 47-07	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Coso Project, Box 7, INY-1923, WP 85- 13, Coso Project, Box 8, WP #45-7	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 11, WP 81-12, Coso Project, Box 12, INY-2062	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 13, Demo Unit, Coso Project, Box 14, WP 47-07	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 15, WP 32-5, Coso Project, Box 16, WP 81-12	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 17, WP 32-5, Coso Project, Box 18, pipeline (Andy)	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 19, transmission line, Coso Project, Box 20, pipeline (Andy)	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 21, WP 81-12	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Coso Project, Box 22, WP 15-12	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 23, WP #83-13, Coso Project, WP #85-13, Box 24, LADWP testing	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 25, WP #85-13, Coso Project, WP #85-13, Box 26	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics

Label Information/Description®	Container Status		_ Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Present
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	maithai Viassos Flasent
Coso Project, Box 27, WP #85-13, Coso Project, WP 32-5, Box 28	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 29, WP 15-12, Coso Project, Box 30, all projects, LADWP	RR	RR	Y		lithics & ceramics
Coso Project, Box 31, all projects, Coso Project, Box 32, WP 15-12, LADWP testing	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics, charcoal, & ¹⁴ C; historical-period glass
D-1	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
Darwin	RR	RC	Y		arrow shaft, animal-hide strips, botanical, & charcoal
Darwin	NRR	NRR	Y		botanical/fiber
Darwin (consolidated Box 2, 4, and 9), [INY-2844]	RR	RC	Y		composite (wood-&-fiber arrow shaft)
Darwin, INY-2835, INY-2845, ground stone	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
Darwin (Box 5)	RR	RR	Y		lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, shell & soil
Darwin (Box 6)	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, botanical, flotation, & charcoal
E. L. Davis collections	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, shell, & soil
Grid 11?; 2, 986-1-23	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
Horsetraps, Mar 87 KGRA, Coso Hot Spr Dumps	RR	RR		Y	ceramics, glass, & metal
Horsetraps, Mar 87 KGRA, Coso Hot Spr Dump, or (both), Hotel Stillwell	RR	RR		Y	glass & metal
A) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-1	NRR	NRR	Y		botanical, wood, & fiber
A) INY-2844, Cat 631-S-1, 2 pcs. Wood, B) INY-2844, Cat 631-S-3, basketry rim frag	NRR	NRR	Y		botanical, wood, & fiber
A) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-74, twined basketry frag, B) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-75, twined basketry frag	NRR	NRR	Y		botanical & fiber
A) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-98, organic pit lining, B) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-99, organics from pit interior	NRR	NRR	Y		botanical
A) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-71, Joshua tree bedding mat'l, B) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-87, misc. Organics, C) INY- 2844, Cat #631-1-96, misc. organics	NRR	NRR	Y		botanical & fiber
INY-2844, Cat 631-1-45, bowed stick	NRR	NRR	Y		wood
INY-2844, Cat #631-1-97, organic pit lining (mainly grasses)	NRR	NRR	Y		botanical
INY-2844, Cat #631-S-2, wood, poss. digging stick w/ abraded end	RR	NRR	Y		wooden digging stick
INY-2844, Cat #631-1-76, basketry rim frag	NRR	NRR	Y		botanical & fiber
INY-2844, Cat #631-1-68, twined basketry frag	NRR	NRR	Y		botanical & fiber
INY-2844, Cat #631-1-34, twined seed beater basket	NRR	NRR	Y		botanical & fiber
INY-2844, Cat #631-1-100, surface collection, Grid "D," curved stick w/ tapered, rounded ends	NRR	NRR	Y		wood
(A) INY-8F, seed-grinding equipment	RR	RR	Y		lithics
(B) INY-8F, milling gear, metate, pestles, paint grinding block	RR	RR	Y		lithics

Label Information/Description*	Container Status		_ Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Present
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	material Glasses Fresent
(C) INY-8F, seed-grinding equipment	RR	RR	Y		lithics
INY-8F, flaked stone, debitage, proj. pts., gravers, edge-modified fl., spokeshaves, cores, drills, perfora- tors, INY-8F, ceramics, beads, miner- als, plant remains, soil, worked bone, historical-period metal	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics, faunal remains, shel bead, botanical, minerals, & soil; historical-period trade beads & metal
INY-F8, fauna, hominids	RR	RR	Y		human remains & faunal remains
NY-F8, radiocarbon samples	RR	RR	Y		¹⁴ C
J. R. Carricut Lake, Station Number 12, INY-3638	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
J.R. Carricut Lake, Station Number 27, INY-3638	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
IR Carricut Lake, Station Number 15, INY-3638	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
IR Carricut Lake, Station Number 4, INY-3638	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
IR Carricut Lake, Station Number 51, INY-3638	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
JR Carricut Lake, Station Number 12, INY-3638	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
JR Carricut Lake, Number 11, INY-3638	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
R Carricut Lake, Station Number 15, INY-3638	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
IR Carricut Lake, Station Number 12, INY-3638	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
IRFOC, Acc #587, INY-3841	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
IRFOC, Acc #587, INY-3841	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
RSOC, Acc #587, INY-3841	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Junction Ranch, FOC Acc #989-13 & -14, Load Star Acc #634 & 635, JRSL1, INY-3688, Acc #634, JRSL2, INY-3689, Acc #636, JRSL3, INY-3690, Acc #637, JRSL4, INY-3691, Acc #638	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, shell, & glass
KGRA/Hotel Stillwell, Mar 87, WTE, Horsetraps	RR	RR		Y	metal
LADWP Pad 12-34, 0010X-2/2	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
LADWP, FAD, 12-13, 0010-8/9	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
Layton repeater, Layton Pass monorail	RR	RR		Y	ceramics, glass, metal, brick/masonry, & soil
Miscellaneous box to be accessioned	RR	RC	Y	Y	lithics & metal
No box	RC	RC	Y	Y	prehistoric ground stone ^b ; historical- period metal & brick/masonry
NWC Accession #643, 643-44 (temp), Log #032-89 Item D	RR	RR	Y		lithics, flotation, & soil
NWC Accession #643, 643-3 thru 643- 17, Log #032-89 Item A	RR	RR	Y		lithics
NWC Accession #643, 643-26 thru 643- 28, Log #032-89 Item B, part 3 of 3 partial	RR	RR	Y		lithics
NWC Accession #643, 643-23 thru 643- 25, Log #032-89 Item B, part 2 of 3 partial	RR	RR	Y		lithics
NWC Accession #643, 643-18, thru 643- 22, Log #032-89 Item B, part 1 of 3 partial	RR	RR	Y		lithics

Label Information/Description ^a	Container Status		Prehistoric	Historical-	Material Classes Buseaut
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Period Artifacts	Material Classes Present
Renegade Shelter, 1 box	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, stone & shell beads, & botanical
S. CI. ISL., REWS 4	RR	RR	Y		faunal remains & shell
5. CI. ISL., REWS 5??	RR	RR	Y		lithics & shell
S. CI. ISL., REWS 1, 2, 3	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, & shell
S. CI. ISL., REWS 4	RR	RR	Y		lithics
S. CI. ISL., REWS 6	RR	RR	Y		lithics & soil
. CI. ISL., REWS	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, faunal remains, shell, & metal
Stuff from Carolyn's Gray Cardboard File, Cultural Resources	RR	RR		Y	glass & metal
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-7 debitage, 984-7, Box 10 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-7 debitage, 984-7, Box 9 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-7 debitage, 984-7, Box 8 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-7 debitage, 984-7, Box 7 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 1-10 debitage, 984-7, Box 10 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 1-10 debitage, 984-7, Box 12 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, 984-7, Field Site 4-10 core/debit., Box 23 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 13-1 debitage, 984-7, Box 1 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 13-1 debitage, 984-7, Box 3 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 13-1 debitage, 984-7, Box 4 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-7 debitage, 984-7, Box 6 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 13-1 debitage/cores, 984-7, Box 2 of 25	RR	RR	Y		lithics
SUTCET, 987-162 thru 165	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, faunal remains, & metal
T. Barling era?; historical-period (mostly) stuff	RR	RR	Y	Y	faunal remains, shell, glass, & metal
This box includes some Darwin balloon removed 21 Oct 87, artifacts/ otherwise, misc. stuff, not all accessioned??	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics, shell, soil, & charcoal; historical-period worked bone/shell, & pipe bowl
Jnlabeled	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, soil, & metal
Inlabeled	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
Inlabeled	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b
Inlabeled	RC	RR			lithics
Jnlabeled	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Inlabeled	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Jnlabeled	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, metal, charcoal, & paper mini
Yohe '86 5/13, what's this?	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, faunal remains, & glass
'C," PA-8, 986-2-98	RC	RC	Y		ground stone b

^a Consider all site numbers that begin with "INY" or "SBR" as being preceded by "CA-." ^b Artifact should be stored on stable shelving.

NAWS China Lake Archaeological Collections at the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley

	Contair	ner Status	Dualsi-4!-	Historical-	
Label Information/Description ^a	Primary	Secondary	Prehistoric Artifacts	Period Artifacts	Material Classes Present
1534B, Acc #1, Chapman #2, top layer—charcoal, bottom—bones	RR	RR	Y		faunal remains & charcoal
2-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, animal bones	RR	RR	Y		faunal remains
5-INY-1513A, 1534B, 1535, artifacts: worked stone, flakes	RR	RR	Y		lithics
5-INY-153?; no acc #s, unmarked HB, 72.25 1 + 2	RR	RR	Y		human remains
5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, worked organic mat museumerial, basketry frags, etc., Box 2 of 2	RR	RR	Y		faunal remains, botanical, arrow shafts, & basketry
5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, misc. + assorted, (?ripped) cans + fabrics	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, ceramics, human remains, human feces, botanical, soil, clothing & moccasin fragments, & metal
5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, large rocks	RR	RR	Y		lithics & misc. samples
5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, small rock frags, or part of obsidian flakes, 72.25.1	RR	RR	Y		lithics & faunal remains
5-INY-1534A, some Acc 168, some no acc, HB, misc.	RR	RR	Y		lithics, human remains, faunal remains, botanical, & charcoal
5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, worked organic mat museumerial, basket frags, etc., Box 1 of 2	RR	RR	Y	Y	botanical, textiles, arrow shafts, & basketry
5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, charcoal + obsidian chips, (part) additional obsidian chips with "small rock fragments"	RR	RR	Y		lithics
5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, pinon hulls + botanical specimens	RR	RR	Y		botanical
5-INY-1534A, no acc #s, Chapman #1, HB, 72.25.1	RR	NRR	Y		human remains
5-INY-1534A, no acc #s, Chapman #1, HB, sorted, 72.25.1, skeletal material	RR	RR	Y		human remains & textiles
5-INY-1534A, no acc #s, Chapman 1, basket and awl from Burial #1, 72.25.1	RR	RC	Y		lithics, bone awl, basket
5-INY-1534B, unsorted-HB, obsidian, animal bone, charcoal, etc., assorted material from Chapman #2, D-INY- 1534B, Hillebrand, 7/14/71	RR	RR	Y		lithics, human remains, faunal remains, botanical, & charcoal
5-INY-1534B, Acc #1, Chapman #2, human burial 72.25.1	RR	RR	Y		human remains
5-INY-1534B, Acc #1-, Chapman #2, top: wood, organic, + misc., bottom: all rocks	RR	RR	Y		ceramic, botanical, & basketry
5-INY-1535, Acc #2, Junction Ranch, soil + charcoal	RR	RR	Y		charcoal & soil
5-INY-1535, Acc #2, Junction Ranch, all rocks, Box 1 of 2	RR	RR	Y		lithics
5-INY-1535, Acc #2-, Junction Ranch, all rocks, Box 2 of 2, 72.25.3	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Arch, Cab 13, Box 19, basket material from Chapman, unsorted, 72.25.1 + 2	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, ceramics, botanical, wood, basketry, & metal

Label Information/Description*	Contain	er Status	Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Present
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	
Arch, Cab 13, Box 15, Ray Cave	RR	RR	Y		lithics & faunal remains
Arch., Cab 13, Box 16, Ray Cave	RR	RR	Y		lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, shell & basketry
Arch., Cab 13, Box 38, Chapman burial dirt #1	RR	RR	Y		soil
Arch., Cab. 13, Box 26	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, botanical, charcoal, & basketry
Arch., Cab. 13, Box 5, Chapman Cave	RR	RR	Y		botanical & basketry
Assorted archeological material, arch, Cab 13, Box 20	RR	RR	Y	Y	lithics, ceramics, & botanical
Assorted arch material, arch., Cab 13, Box 24, "see site Inyo CA," (Ray Cave, Deep Springs 3, T26g R42E, Mike Cass, Rtd., Randsburg Wash area collected by J. Baird, site below Chapman burial site, Wild Horse Mesa, Glass Mt.)	RR	RR	Y		lithics, shell, botanical, soil from buria wood, basketry, & misc. samples
Basket material from Chapman Cave, unsorted	RR	RR	Y		botanical & basketry
"China Lake Project," general surface, M-184, uncontrolled, China L., (Box 32)	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Column samples, Chapman	RR	RR	Y		soil
From E. L. Davis collection, all China Lake Project, Box 12, 82.7	RR	RR	Y		lithics & fossils
INY-349, Ray Cave, rocks	RR	RC	Y	possible	lithics
INY-349, Ray Cave, animal bones + organic + burial soil	RR	RR	Y	possible	faunal remains, botanical, soil, & basketry
INY-349, Ray Cave, small artifacts, also catalog cards, (in marker is 67.27.1)	RR	RR	Y	Y	misc. lithics, faunal remains, shell, botanical, charcoal, & textiles
Miscellaneous, 20, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics, shell, fossils, & misc. Samples
Ray Cave SK., 67.27.1, INY-349	RR	RR	Y	possible	human remains
Site area T25S; R40E, Section 28, 2, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics & fossils; historical- period shell
Small basket, Ray Cave	RR	NRR	Y		basket w/ fabric
Stake 1, 5, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics & soil
Stake 7, 7, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Stake 8, 8 NE, 8, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics & fossils
Stake 9, 9, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Stake 10, 10, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Stake 13, 11, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Stake 19 SW, Stake 19, 17, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Stake 22, 13, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Stake 24, 6, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Stake 25 U, Stake 25, 14-A, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics & fossils
Stake 25 <u>U</u> , 14-B, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics & fossils
Stake 26, 12, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Stake 27, 15, 82.7, 8/82, Stake 25 NW, 16, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics & fossils
The Basalt Ridge, CRBR-M184, 4, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics & fossils
The Henry Site, 1, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Transect A, 18, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics

Label Information/Description®	Container Status		Prehistoric	Historical-	
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Period Artifacts	Material Classes Present
Transect B, Site 3, 3-A, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics & fossils
Transect B, Site 3, 3-C, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Twin Towers—T24S-R40E, 19, 82.7, 8/82	RR	RR	Y		lithics & misc. samples
Unlabeled (loose bag taped to top of C. LE. L. Davis artifact-card box)	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Unlabeled	RR	NRR	Y		basket
Water basket, Ray Cave	RR	RC	Y		basket ^b

 $^{^{\}rm a}$ Consider all site numbers that begin with "INY" as being preceded by "CA-." $^{\rm b}$ Artifact is labeled.

NAWS China Lake Archaeological Collections at Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, California

	Contain	er Status	Prehistoric	Historical-	Material Classes Busses
_abel Information/Description*	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Period Artifacts	Material Classes Present
816, 31-52	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
816, 31-67a	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
816, 31-73	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
816, 31-73	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
906, 987-105-156	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
906, 987-105-156	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
.103, 987-27-110, 987-27-109 a, b, c, 987-27-108	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
103, 27-232 a & b, 27-35, 27-66, 27-30, 27-111, 27-131	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
103, 27-407	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
103, 27-409, 27-723	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
103, 27-706, 27-705, 27-707	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
103, 27-713, 27-712, 27-696	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
.825, 28-43 a & b	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
825, 28-43 a & b	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
825, 28-44	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
825, 28-44	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
1-1260	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
1-235	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
1-235	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
1-385	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
1-408	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-117-1	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-188-29	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-188-68	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-193-135	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-193-308	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-193-456	RC	RR	Y		ground stone ^c
87-193-457	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-193-(768?)	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-194-13	RC	RR	Y		ground stone ^c
87-194-19	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-194-97	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-194-99	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-194-100	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-194-100	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^{c, d}
87-194-101	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-194-103	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-194-105	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-194-107	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-194-108	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-194-982	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-196-2	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-196-3	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-197-710	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-198-70	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-118	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c

abel Information/Decariation*	Contair	er Status	Prehistoric	Historical-	Material Clarence Process
Label Information/Description*	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Period Artifacts	Material Classes Present
987-198-138	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-312	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-701	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-702	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-704	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-706	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-707	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-708	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-708	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-712	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-714 a	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-198-715	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-198-716	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-198-719	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-719	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-720	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-722	RC	RC	Ŷ		ground stone ^c
87-198-723	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
187-198-725	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-726	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-728	RC	RC	Ŷ		ground stone ^c
987-198-729	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-730	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-731	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-198-735	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-200-114	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-201-28	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-201-29	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-202-17	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-204-17	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-204-18	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-205-103	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-205-140	RC RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-206-44	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-239	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-241	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-243	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-244	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-245	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-246	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-247	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^{c, d}
987-207-248	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-248	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-249	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-250	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-252? or 258?	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-254	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-255	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-256	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-207-312	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c

.abel Information/Description®	Container Status		Prehistoric Historical-		Material Classes Present
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	material Videoca Figaciit
87-208-11	RC	RR	Y		ground stone ^c
87-208-31-31 a	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
37-208-32	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-208-33	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-208-34	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-208-35	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-208-53	RC	RR	Y		ground stone ^c
37-211-39	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-212-52	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
37-212-72	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
37-212-73	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
37-212-74	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
37-215-6 a	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
37-215-6 b	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-215-10	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-215-10 87-215-43 a	RC RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-215-45 a	RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-215-45 87-215-46?	RC RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-215-40 <i>:</i>	RC RC	RC	Y		
87-215-48			Y		ground stone ^c
	RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
37-215-90 27-215-112	RC RC				ground stone ^c
87-215-112	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
37-215-197 a & b	RC	RR	Y		ground stone ^c
87-215-199	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
37-215-248	RC	RR	Y		ground stone
37-215-436	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-223-16	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-223-174	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-231-21	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-231-22	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-233-6	RC	RR	Y		ground stone ^c
37-233-18	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-236-152	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-236-272	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-236-273	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-236-274	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
37-236-275	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
87-236-277	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
987-88-919	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
ox 2?; Coso, Navy 2, FW-20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 36, 37, INY-3007, 1924, 1965, 1923, 1969, isolates	RR	RR	Y		lithics
ox 1 of 1, FW-39, Coso Task 7, FW-50, 51, 52, 53, etc. 81, INY-2079, 2081, 1928, isolates, Cat #987-137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, Cat #987-154, 987-155, 987-156, 987-157, 987-161	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, worked shell & charcoal
30x 1, (1 of 5), Job 84 artifacts, FW 300	RR	RR	Y		lithics & faunal remains

Label Information/Description	Contair	er Status	Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Present
and mormand vocachphon	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	material Vidases Frescrit
Box 2, Job 84 survey, DBTG FW 301, 303–304, 308, 309–311, 312, 314 analy and hydr	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 4, Job 84 artifacts FW 510-FW 577	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, & charcoal
Box 5, Job 84 artifacts FW 438-FW 507	RR	RR	Y		lithics & faunal remains
Box 6, Job 84 artifacts FW 578 to FW 656, INY-174, INY-1851, INY-3670	RR	RR	Y		lithics & faunal remains
Box 7, Job 84, <u>isolates</u> , Sections 23, 25, 29, 30	RR	RR	Y		lithics & faunal remains
3ox 8, EW Box #3, FW 555, no stuff, FW 556, Loci 1–7, (1 & 7 no stuff), Section 30 isolates, 100-113, INY- 1925	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 9, <u>isolates</u> Sections 10, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24	RR	RR	Y		lithics
30x 10, FW 316 thru 348, dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
30x 11, FW 349 to 366 dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
3ox 12, FW 367 to 417 dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
30x 13, FW 418 to 430 dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 14, FW 432, 433 dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 15, FW 436 dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 16, FW 438-456 dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 17, FW 457 to 496 dbtg only	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 18, FW 570 dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 19, FW 545 to 569 dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
30x 20, FW 496 to 542 dbtg only	RR	RR	Y		lithics
30x 21, FW 571 to 589 dbtg only	RR	RR	Y		lithics
30x 22, FW 639 FW 644 dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
30x 23, FW 590 to 637 dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
30x 24, FW 646-FW 656 dbtg	RR	RR	Y		lithics
3ox C-100	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-101	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-102	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-103	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-104	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-105	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-106	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-107	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-108	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-109	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-110	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-111	RR	RR	Y		lithics
3ox C-112	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-113	RR	RR	Y		lithics
3ox C-114	RR	RR	Y		lithics ^b
3ox C-115	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-116	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-117	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-118	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-119	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-120	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-121	RR	RR	Y		lithics

Label Information/Description ^a	Contair	ner Status	Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Present
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	material Crasses Present
Box C-122	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-123	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-124	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-125	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-126	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-127	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-128	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-129	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-130	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-131	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-132	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-133	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-134	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-135	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-136	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box C-137	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Box 3, Job 84 artifacts FW 359, FW 368-436, FW 369 soil sample	RR	RR	Y		lithics, faunal remains, charcoal, & soil
C-1	ŔŔ	RR	Y		lithics & worked shell
C-2	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-3	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-4	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-5	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics; historical-period glass
C-6	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-7	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-8	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-9	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-10	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
C-11	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
C-12	RR	RR	Y		lithics & noncultural stone
C-13	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-14	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-15	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-16	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-17	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-18	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-19	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-20	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-21	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-22	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-23	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-24	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-25	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
C-26	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-27	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics; historical-period meta
C-28	RR	RR	Y	•	lithics
C-29	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-30	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-31	RR	RR	Y		lithics
~ J.	1/1/	1/1/	1		1111103

Label Information/Description ^a	Contair	ner Status	Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Present
Label Information/Description	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	material Classes (169611)
C-33	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-34	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-35	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-36	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-37	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-38	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-39	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-40	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-41	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-42	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-43	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-44	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-45	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
C-46	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-47	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-48	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-49	RR	RR	Y		lithics & worked shell
C-50	RR	RR	Y		lithics & noncultural stone
C-51	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-52	RR	RR	Ŷ		ground stone
C-53	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics; historical-period glass & metal
C-54	RR	RR	Y		lithics & noncultural stone
C-55	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-56	RR	RR	Y		lithics & noncultural stone
C-57	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-58	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-59	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-60	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-61	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-62	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-63	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-64	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-65	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
C-66	RR	RR	Y		lithics & noncultural stone
C-67	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-68	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-69	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
C-70	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-71	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-72	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-73	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-74	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-75	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
C-76	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-77	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-78	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-78	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics; historical-period meta
C-80	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics & worked shell; historical-period metal

Label Information/Description®	Contair	ner Status	Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Present
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	
C-81	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-82	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics; historical-period glas bead
C-83	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics & worked shell; historical-period metal
C-84	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-85	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-86	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-87	RR	RR	Y	Y	prehistoric lithics & fire-cracked rock; historical-period glass trade bead
C-88	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-89	RR	RR	Y		ground stone
C-90	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-161	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-162	RR	RR	-		noncultural stone ^b
C-163	RR	RR			noncultural stone ^b
C-164	RR	RR			noncultural stone ^b
C-165	RR	RR			noncultural stone
C-166					noncultural stone
	RR	RR			noncultural stone
C-167	RR	RR			
C-168	RR	RR	• •		noncultural stone ^b
C-200	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-201, Coso HYDR, no XRF, FWC-201, FW1–FW47	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-202	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-203	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-204	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-205	RR	RR	Y		lithics
C-206	RR	RR			soil
C-207	RR	RR			soil
C-208	RR	RR			soil
C-209	RR	RR			soil
C-210	RR	RR			soil
C-211	RR	RR			soil
C-212	RR	RR			soil
C-213	RR	RR			soil
C-214	RR	RR			flotation
C-215	RR	RR			flotation
C-216	RR	RR			flotation & soil
C-217	RR	RR	Y		faunal remains & 14C
C-218	RR	RR			botanical
Coso Task 8, FW-119, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 129, 130, 135, 154, Navy 1, FW-32, 43, 47, isolates, INY- 1860, isolates (Wirth Collection)	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Coso Task 8, FW-85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90	RR	RR	Y		lithics & noncultural stone
Coso Task 8, FW-91, 92, 94, 95, 98, 96	RR	RR	Y		lithics
FW-15, 43-18	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-16, 44-64	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-16, 44-68	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-16, 44-72	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-16, 44-103	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c

Label Information/Description ^a	Contair	ner Status	Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Present
Label Anormation Deachphon	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	Material Classes Flesent
W-16, 44-106	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-31, 88-68	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
W-31, 88-100	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-31, 88-113, 88-980	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
W-31, 88-116, 88-979	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-31, 88-298	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-31, 88-493	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
W-31, 88-512	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
W-31, 88-666	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-31, 88-737	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
W-31, 88-738	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
W-31, 987-88-823	RC	RC	Y		lithics ^c
W-34, 91-228, 91-10	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
W-34, 91-228, 91-10	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-35, 92-1527	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-35, 92-1527	RC RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-35, 987-92-1624	RC RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-35, 987-92-1624	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-35, 92-1625	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-35, 92-1625	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-35, 92-1632	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-35, 92-1632	RC RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-35, 92-1032	RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
W-35, 92-1796 FW-35, 92-1796	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-35, 92-1790	RC RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-35, 92-1799	RC RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-39, 96-161	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-45, 102-22	RC	RC ·	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-45, 102-14	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
FW-46, 103-95	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1816, 31 b, c, d	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1816, 31-42	RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1816, 31-50	RC RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1816, 31-79	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1816, 987-031-100	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1816, 31-101	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1816, 987-031-241	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1824, 987-026-82	RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1824, 26-217	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1824, 26-217	RC RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1824, 987-026-253					ground stone ^c
,	RC RC	RC PC	Y Y		ground stone ground stone c
NY-1824, 26-258 NY-1824, 26-764	RC RC	RC RC	Y		ground stone ^c
					ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-28	RC	RC	Y		•
NY-1906, 105-28	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 105-29	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-29	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-31	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 105-31	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 105-35	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c

_abel Information/Description ^a	Contair	ner Status	Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Present
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	
NY-1906, 105-35	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-37	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 105-37	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 105-42	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-42	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 987-105-43	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 105-46	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 105-46	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 105-57	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-79	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-80	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-82	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-82	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-83	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-83	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 987-105-85	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-86	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-86	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-87	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-88	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-89	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-89	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-90	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-90	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-95	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-109	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 105-107, 105-130	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 105-131	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-138	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 987-105-144, 987-105-141, 987-105-145, 987-105-265	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 987-105-144, 987-105-141, 987-105-145, 987-105-265	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-149	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-154	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-167	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-174	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 105-178	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-179	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1906, 987-105-180	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 987-105-208, 987-105-172, 987-105-164, 987-105-157, 987-105- 58	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 987-105-208, 987-105-172, 987-105-164, 987-105-157, 987-105- 58	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 987-105-4-108, 987-105-160, 987-105-135, 987-105-22, 987-105-156	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, 987-105-4-108, 987-105-160, 987-105-135, 987-105-22, 987-105-156	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c

Label Information/Description ^a	Container Status		Prehistoric	Historical-	Material Classes Bresset
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Period Artifacts	Material Classes Present
NY-1906, FW-35, 987-105-130, 987-92- 1178	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1906, FW-35, 987-105-130, 987-92- 1178	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1984, 987-86-26	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-1984, 987-86-27	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1984, 987-86-203, 987-86-366	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1984, 987-086-357	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1984, 987-086-363	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1984, 987-86-364	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1984, 987-086-365	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1984, 987-86-381 a & b	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1984, 987-086-383	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1984, 987-086-384	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-1984, 987-86-385	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-2003, Pad B, 987-27-222	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2103, 27-27	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2103, 27-27	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2103, 27-130	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2103, 27-133	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2103, 27-215, 21-132, 27-219, 27-129, 27-120	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-2103, 27-221	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-2103, 27-221	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2103, 27-721, 27-689	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2825, 28:9	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2825, 987-028-41	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2825, 987-028-45	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2825, 987-28-20	RC	RC	Y		lithics ^c
INY-2825, 28-26	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2825, 28-26	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2825, 987-028-46	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2826, 29-51	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2826, 987-029-178	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2826, 987-029-223	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2826, 29-224	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2826, 29-224	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-2827, 32-31	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-94	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-560	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-563	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-571	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-576	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 190-593	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-594	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-594	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-618	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-718, 109-852	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-718, 109-852	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-850	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3004, 109-850	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c

Label Information/Description ^a	Container Status		Prehistoric	Historical- Period	Material Classes Dresent
	Primary	Secondary	Artifacts	Artifacts	Material Classes Present
NY-3004, 109-851, 109-725	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3004, 109-851, 109-725	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3004/3005, 987-109-223	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3012, 987-009-231	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3012, 987-009-234	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3012, 9-268	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3012, 9-447	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3012, 987-009-505	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3300, 987-160-818	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3426, 987-056-21	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3432, 987-73-3, INY-1906, 987- 105-93	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
INY-3432, 987-73-3, INY-1906, 987- 105-93	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3432, 987-073-4	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3433, 61-13	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3433, 61-13	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3456, 987-044-53	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3456, 987-044-55	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3456, 987-044-59	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3456, 987-044-70	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-3456, 987-044-85	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4239, 987-038-10	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4239, 987-038-11	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4243, 987-043-19	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4252, 987-093-76	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4267, 987-088-106	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4267, 987-088-116	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4267, 987-088-297	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4267, 987-088-380	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4267, 987-088-423	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4267, 987-088-424	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4267, 987-088-502	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4267, 987-088-979	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4325, 987-102-36	RC	RC	Y		ground stone
NY-4325, 987-102-40	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4328, 987-103-103	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4329, 987-092-1526	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4329, 987-092-1631	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4329, 987-092-1633	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4329, 987-092-1798	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
NY-4329, 987-092-2610	RC	RC	Y		ground stone ^c
Parcel 20, FW-1, 4, 5, 6, 10 INY-2827	RR	RR	Y		lithics
Parcel 20, FW 11, 12, isolates, INY-3011 Task 8, Coso Task 8, FW-97, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109,	RR RR	RR RR	Y Y		lithics lithics

 ^a Consider all site numbers that begin with "INY" or as being preceded by "CA-."
 ^b All or most material is labeled.
 ^c Artifact(s) should be stored on stable shelving.
 ^d May require conservation.

APPENDIX 7

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- n.d. Environmental Impact Assessment for Enlargement of LNG Spill Facility. [Folder 230; Library]
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1990 Addendum to Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of the Junction Ranch Load Star Project Area at the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California. [Folder 354; Library]

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1986 Cultural Resources Field Check for the Parrot Peak Microwave Repeater Facility at China Lake Naval Weapons Center, California. [Folder 338; Library]

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- 1985 Archaeological Survey of Eight Proposed Geothermal Well Pads within Federal Lease CA-11402, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, California.

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- 1985 Preliminary Report on Archaeological Investigations at Two Proposed Well Pad Sites within Federal Lease CA-11402, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, California. [Library]
- 1986 Archaeological Investigations of Well Pads C and D within Federal Lease CA-11402, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, California. Report submitted by W&S Consultants of Los Angeles to California Energy Company in Santa Rosa, California. [Library]
- 1986 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed CLJV 28.5 Mile Transmission Line Corridor in the Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, California.

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 County, California. [Library]

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California. Manuscript on file, NAWS
China Lake.

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Known Geothermal Resource Area, Naval
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[Library]

Whitley, Theresa

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Whitley, Theresa, and James Whelan
n.d. An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a
Proposed Target Site in Mountain Springs

Canyon. [Folder 104; Library]

Wilke, Philip J., and Jonathan D. Kent

An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Naval Weapons Center Sea Site Security Zone Land Withdrawal, San Bernardino County, California. Report submitted by the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of California at Riverside to Michael Brandman Associates in Costa Mesa, California. [Folders 764–765; Library]

Yohe III, Robert M.

1985 Report on Test Excavations at the Wind in the Willows Archaeological Site in Mountain Springs Canyon. [Folder 106; Library]

1987 A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Shallow Underground Tunnel/Chamber Explosive Test Area, Inyo County, California. [Folder 533; Library]

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1984 An Analysis of Obsidian Hydration Processes at the Sugarloaf Obsidian Quarry,
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APPENDIX 8

Archival Collections Still Requiring Rehabilitation

Documentation at NAWS China Lake

A portion of the files in the installation archaeologist's office was not included in the archivalrehabilitation project. Sometime in the future, these files should be transferred to the archaeological lab and processed using the first finding aid as a prototype.

St. Louis District personnel were informed by the base archaeologist that there were additional files and reports in the office of Carolyn Shepherd. This material, although not a substantial amount, should be transferred to the archaeological lab and processed.

The oversized material in the archaeological lab was not included in the archival-rehabilitation project under the revised memorandum of agreement. All oversized documentation should be properly conserved, arranged, and cross-indexed as soon as possible.

Photographic and audiovisual materials in the archaeological lab were not included in the archival-rehabilitation project under the revised memorandum of agreement. These materials should be properly conserved, arranged, and cross-indexed as soon as possible. It is imperative that this material be moved to a stable environment so that further deterioration will be prevented.

Documentation Not Yet Transferred to NAWS China Lake

Approximately one and one-half file cabinets (18 linear feet) of documentation is currently being curated by Far Western Anthropological Research Group in Davis, California. NAWS China Lake should make immediate arrangements to transfer this material (and any associated archaeological artifacts) to the archaeological lab.

Intermountain Research in Silver City, Nevada, is storing approximately four boxes (6 linear feet) of documentation. NAWS China Lake should make immediate arrangements to transfer this material (and any associated archaeological artifacts) to the archaeological lab.

Dames and Moore in San Diego, California, is curating approximately three boxes (4.5 linear feet) of documentation from NAWS China Lake. Immediate arrangements should be made to transfer these records (and any associated archaeological artifacts) to the archaeological lab.

Approximately two boxes (3.5 linear feet) of associated documentation is presently curated at the Maturango Museum of the Indian Wells Valley in Ridgecrest, California. NAWS China Lake personnel should make immediate arrangements to either transfer the material to the archaeological lab or make a copy of this documentation on acid-free paper.

APPENDIX 9

List of Suppliers for Archaeological and Archival Rehabilitation Supplies

Archival Supplies

Archivart 7 Caesar Place Moonachie, New Jersey 07074 (215) 238-9952 Point of Contact: Abby Shaw

Conservation Materials, Ltd. 12275 Kleppe Lane, No. 10 Sparks, Nevada 89431 (702) 331-0582

Conservation Resources International, Inc. 8000-H Forbes Place Springfield, Virginia 22151 (800) 634-6932

Gaylord Brothers P.O. Box 4901 Syracuse, New York 13221-4901 (800) 448-6160

The Hollinger Corp. P.O. Box 8360 Fredericksburg, Virginia 22404 (800) 634-0491

Light Impressions 439 Monroe Avenue Rochester, New York 14607-3717 (800) 828-6216

University Products 517 Main Street P.O. Box 101 Holyoke, Massachusetts 01041-0101 (800) 628-1912 Talas 213 West 35th Street and 7th Avenue New York, New York 10001 (212) 736-7744

Scientific Equipment

Bel-Art Products Pequannock, New Jersey 07440-1992 (201) 694-0500

Cole-Palmer 7425 North Oak Park Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60648 (800) 323-4340

Henry Schein, Inc. 5 Harbor Park Drive Port Washington, New York 11050 (800) 372-4346

Fisher Scientific 1241 Ambassador Boulevard St. Louis, Missouri 63132 (314) 991-2400

VWR Scientific P.O. Box 66029 O'Hare AMF Chicago, Illinois 60666 (800) 932-5000

Polyethylene Foam Products

Ethafoam

DOW Chemical Functional Products and Systems Group 2020 Dow Center Midland, Michigan 48640

Microfoam

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. PPD Dept. Microfoam CSC Building Chestnut Run Wilmington, Delaware 19868 (302) 999-3569

Volara

Volteck 550 Stephenson Highway Suite 300 Troy, Michigan 48093 (313) 589-1275

Plastics

BrownCor International 400 S. 5th Street P.O. Box 04499 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204 (414) 271-8887

Chiswick Trading, Inc. 33 Union Avenue Sudbury, Massachusetts 01776-2246 (800) 225-8708

Consolidated Plastics Co., Inc. 8181 Darrow Road Twinsburg, Ohio 44087 (800) 362-1000

Read Plastics 12331 Wilkins Avenue Rockville, Maryland 20852 (800) 638-6651

Shelving & Cabinetry

Crystallization Systems, Inc. 1595A Ocean Avenue Bohemia, New York 11716 (516) 567-0888

Delta Designs, Ltd. 2800 NE Center Avenue Topeka, Kansas 66616 (913) 234-2244

Interior Steel
2352 East 59th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44104
(216) 881-0100
and
285 Emmett Street
Newark, New Jersey 07114
(201) 242-6600

Bulk Storage

C&H Distributors, Inc. 400 S. 5th Street P.O. Box 04499 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204 (414) 271-2250

Global Industrial Equipment 6675 Hemlock Drive Hempstead, New York 11550 (800) 645-1232

Hecker Company, Inc. P.O. Box 46828 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19140 (215) 423-9340

InterMetro Industries Corp. 70 Bradrock Drive Des Plaines, Illinois 60018 (708) 298-2424

Steel Fixture Manufacturing Co. 612 SE 7th Street P.O. Box 917 Topeka, Kansas 66601 (913) 233-8911

Flat File Cabinetry

Foster Manufacturing Co. 414 North 13th Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19108 (800) 523-4855

Mayline/Hamilton The Mayline Company 619 N. Commerce Street P.O. Box 728 Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53082-0728 (414) 457-5537

Safety Equipment

Fisher Scientific Safety Products Reference Manual 1241 Ambassador Boulevard St. Louis, Missouri 63121 (314) 991-2400

Lab Safety Supply, Inc. P.O. Box 1368 Janesville, Wisconsin 53547-1368 (800) 356-0783